

# Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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5 CENTS A COPY

## Teaching Trades to the Deaf in England

FOR many years the United States has been the scene of the most brilliant and practical work in the education of the deaf. In this favored land, the institutions and schools for the afflicted are so well endowed by the Government that it is possible among other advantages, to keep such children at school until they attain the age of 21 years, and in their latter years at school to impart industrial training in so thorough a manner that they are frequently enabled to pass from the school to the workshop as competent workmen.

In England conditions so ideal have not, so far, been attainable. Institutions for the Deaf there are still very inadequately assisted by the State; and the trades unions maintain an obstructive attitude with regard to persons who have not gone through the orthodox term of apprenticeship in a workshop.

Still, however, the need for some industrial training supplementary to ordinary school work, is severely felt, especially since the introduction of the Oral method of education, and the raising of the age for leaving school from 14 to 16 years. The Oral method is more difficult than the old Manual method; and it is found that when the children leave school at sixteen they are still very likely to lose all that has been impatiently imparted to them, unless placed in an environment favorable to its maintenance and improvement. It is also found that at the age of sixteen it is more difficult to apprentice the children—the usual age for apprenticeship being fourteen, and deafness being itself a source of difficulty in apprenticeship.

Considerations such as these have influenced the London School Board—which is in a very favorable position for pioneer work in education—to formulate and carry out a well-devised scheme for giving London's deaf children, at the age of thirteen years, two or three years' industrial training under conditions practically ideal for carrying on their ordinary school work, while at the same time learning modern workshop methods, without a knowledge of which a deaf apprentice is unable to understand his master's or foreman's written instructions.

Within ten minutes' walk from Anerley Station, at the end of Versailles Road, rises a block of picturesque red brick cottage buildings, with a roomy school-house in the centre, and adjoined by modern and well-appointed workshops and a caretaker's house. These are the London School Board's Anerley Cottage Homes for the Deaf, the pioneer step of a strong advance in the education of the deaf in this country, and a great achievement on the part of a progressive and thorough-going committee.

Formerly, an Institution for the Deaf con-

veyed to the mind of a picture of a barrack-like building and huge dormitories. At Anerley, the word "home" is quite justly applied; for each of the four cottages has been rendered as home-like in the best sense as from the nature of the case is possible. Each "Home" houses fifteen lads, and consists of a large kitchen, pantry and scullery, where meals are prepared by the house "mother," a large and airy dining room, and a sitting-room. This last is large and bright, with good pictures on the walls, which are also fitted with slates,



DINNER AT ONE OF THE COTTAGE HOMES, ANERLEY.

upon which the lads delight to practice with colored chalks; there are large pinewood tables, chairs, etc.—in short, the appointments are such as would be creditable to many a hotel. Upstairs are the bed-rooms, bath-rooms, wardrobe-rooms, etc. Five lads occupy a bed-room, each in a separate bed. The bedsteads are of iron, with spring mattress, neat, clean, cosy bedding, a locker and night-shirt bag to each bed. Linoleum and mats cover the floor. Bath and wardrobe-rooms are equally well furnished; and when the headmaster naively observes that, so far, not one lad has run away, one is irresistibly compelled to smile.

The brightness and spotless cleanliness of everything in the homes strike the visitor at once. The lads, it seems, are full of "house-pride," and there is keen competition among the inmates of the four cottages in keeping their premises bright and neat. Although not compelled to work in the houses, they delight to assist their respective house-mothers. Mr. White, the headmaster, tells an amusing story illustrative of this competition. Formerly, the front doors of the cottages were furnished with metal fittings painted over. One day, however, a lad belonging to a certain house,

discovered that the metal could be made to shine very brightly; and so, one morning, the lads of three houses crowded round the door of the fourth, marvelling at its glittering metal work. Now, the four doors outshine one another! Before leaving the homes of sixty very fortunate deaf lads—some of whom come from London slums—it should be said that the diet is on the same scale as all else at Anerley—liberal, wholesome, and very home-like.

The school buildings consist of a large central hall, splendidly built, equipped as a gymnasium and used for assemblies, drills, etc. In the centre the headmaster has his desk, and at once end is a huge German stove. Opening from the central hall are the usual school class-rooms, in which school-work proper is carried out by teachers and masters, whilst at the end of the hall is a tailor's shop, in which a certain number of lads are taught tailoring in the most thorough manner. Diagrams of garments are hung upon every hall, cutting and making-up of coats, vests and trousers are taught from beginning to end; and although the school has been going some nine months only, beautifully finished work is shown to the visitor, and it is hoped shortly to make this department entirely self-supporting. Contrast this result with what goes on, too often, under the normal system of apprenticeship, when a lad may be kept for years running errands and sweeping out the shop, learning scarcely anything of the trade his parents have paid a premium for him to learn. Mr. White is a believer in small classes, and possibly this may contribute towards the excellence of the work.

Having peeped into the teachers' room at the other end of the hall, we cross the grounds to the wood-working shops, and come upon a very busy scene. In a fairly large shop, fitted with the usual cabinet-maker's benches, and supplied plentifully with first-class tools and appliances, some bright-looking lads are being taught the craft of cabinet-making by smart and capable instructors. Here, again, one cannot fail to note the thoroughness of the instruction given. Plans are drawn and work carried through precisely as in an ordinary shop, and finished work shown that speaks volumes in praise of instructors and pupils. A cabinet is packed with this finished work, for which, no doubt, a market will be found.

Opening from the wood-shop is the metal-work shop, with its forge and benches. At present it is used as a shoe-maker's shop, pending the building for a special shop for the latter craft. At present, little or no metal-work is attempted. The shoemakers make boots completely and well; in fact, all the boots worn by the inmates are made and repaired in this workshop, which consequently



BOYS AT WORK IN THEIR OWN GARDEN.—ANERLEY SCHOOL.

has not the same amount of exhibition work as the others.

Anerley has two rooms for the sick, and a hospital may be added later. The playground is very large indeed, and behind the homes and school a large stretch of land, once a brick field, is used as a kitchen and flower garden. Both are kept up by the lads, and evidences abound of the interest taken in gardening, although at present the lads are not trained to become gardeners. Some one possesses pigeons, which are housed in a corner of the garden; and, speaking of them, Mr. White says he likes his lads to keep pets, and encourages them to do so.

Attendance or residence at these School-homes is quite voluntary, and parents may pay from one to five shillings a week towards maintenance according to means. Parents in doubt as to whether to send their children, usually decide in the affirmative after going over the place.

The manual training affords splendid material for definite instruction in language, and the opportunity is splendidly taken advantage of. No more need a deaf lad pass from school to workshop totally ignorant of technical language, and thus met by a formidable and unexpected stumbling-block at the outset of his working career!

Mr. White, in conversation, declared himself very sanguine of the Anerley experiment. He hoped the lads would be able to pass from the homes of ordinary workshops as "improvers," in which case a great deal of the handicap due to their infirmity and their late age of leaving school would be removed. As regards the homes and their appointments, he spoke with enthusiasm. He had been in many institutions for the deaf—Margate, Newcastle, Manchester, Edinburgh—but in no respect did any of them equal the Cottage Homes at Anerley.

At Wandsworth, a similar institution is in course of erection for girls.

#### Clean and Interesting.

I think the WORKER is the best paper ever I have subscribed, as it is clean and interesting.

PUEBLO, COLO.

CLYDE T. COWHICK.

Deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.—*British Deaf Times*.

#### Phil Morin Discusses the N. F. S. D. and Tilden's Federation Plan.

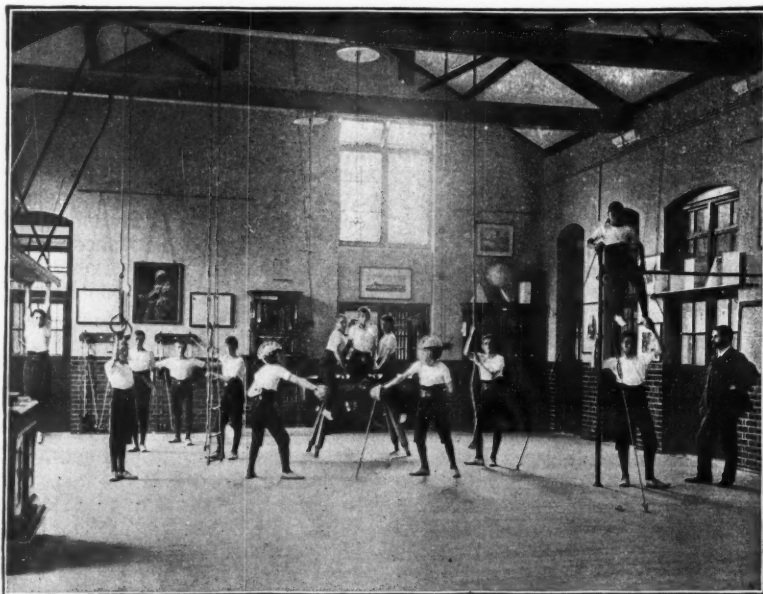
I FEEL pleased to note that Francis P. Gibson in his editorial in the "Frat" Dep't in the SILENT WORKER is favorably impressed with my last attempt in the SILENT WORKER. While the American Fraternal Congress rates of Insurance are most excellent, they are not the "whole" thing. The Order of Eagles is not run on that plan, not if the figures I give below are correct. The initiation fee is \$11.00, the monthly dues are seventy-five cents, the sick benefits are one dollar a day, or seven dollars a week, besides medical treatment, and the death benefit is \$100. The Eagles is a very strong and successful Fraternal Order, too.

We have read Tilden's plans in the April and May issues. While we have nothing to say against them, we insist they are impractical. The greatest essential to success is money, and that the state associations have not got. Before Tilden's Federation plans can be put upon a practical basis, all of these state associations will have to make a change in their constitutions and by-laws, by which money can be voted to pay the expenses of their delegates to the N. A. D. convention.

They will also have to increase the membership fee, as more money will be needed to pay the expenses of delegates to the conventions, which will be a very considerable item of expense to these state associations, in fact, much larger than the cost of holding conventions in their own state, paying the rental for halls, and the expenses of their own officials, which always takes away the greater part of what money is obtained by membership fees, leaving very little or no surplus, and sometimes there is not enough money to pay their expenses. Any attempt to raise the membership fee will be sounding the death knell of some of these associations, as they are very dry and uninteresting affairs. The last few conventions of the Empire State Association were all of the cut and dried variety.

This year it was the expectation of a good many deaf-mutes in New York to hold the Empire State Association convention at Albany, as that place never had it before, but the officers who have all their expenses paid were of the opinion that a ten hours ride on the 20th Century Limited or Empire Express to Buffalo would be more enjoyable than a three or four hours' ride to Albany, so the convention goes to Buffalo without regard to the wishes of the deaf of New York or these times of industrial inactivity and financial stringency. Were the state associations to adopt Tilden's Federation plan, many of these state associations will go out of existence. No matter in what part of the country the conventions of the N. A. D. are held, the additional expense of delegates to the conventions to the expenses of their own officers, to their own own conventions will be a greater load than these associations can carry. I am not trying to throw cold water upon Tilden's project, but I am taking a practical view of things. Tilden writes in a way to give one the impression that the Federation of State Associations and other organizations of the deaf was an accepted fact and that the only remaining thing to be done was to draw up a constitution and by-laws, but he has not crossed his bridges yet.

Mrs. Barrett, in a recent letter in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, says the N. F. S. D. is all right, but she prefers the N. A. D., because the N. F. S. D. does not admit women. This is not sufficient cause to oppose the N. F. S. D. or withhold her influence and recommendation to young men in its favor. The causes which influenced the N. F. S. D. in withholding membership from women, are logical,



THE GYMNASIUM.—ANERLEY SCHOOL.



### One of Colorado's Attractions

**M**ANITOU is situated right at the base of Pike's Peak and is a favorite center from which to visit points of interest. It is thirty minutes trolley ride from the heart of Colorado Springs. Of all Nature's lovely spots few equal and none surpass in beauty of location, grandeur of surroundings and sublimity of scenery this veritable "Gem of the Rockies." As a pleasure resort it presents more objects of scenic interest than any resort of like character in the old or new world, while its wonderful effervescent and mineral springs—soda and iron—make it the favorite resting place. The elevation is over a mile (6318 feet) above the sea level.



sound and reasonable in every way. Mrs. Barrett being a woman knows them much better than men and she must admit unless acting in a spirit of spite or prejudice that the N. F. S. D. has acted very wisely. We doubt not that the N. F. S. D. will in time organize a ladies' auxiliary for the social benefit of the ladies.

I will say most frankly that I believe Mrs. Barrett lacking in feelings of fraternity. In a former letter in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, she claimed to have been on the executive committee of the N. A. D. at one of its conventions, and while on that committee, she voted to have a sum of money appropriated to be given to fight the oralists in a certain city; thus using the moneys of the N. A. D. to array class against class. This is not my idea of fraternity. The deaf should be as brothers, no matter what the education methods were, which were used in their instruction.

I would suggest that the officers and members of the N. A. D., continually use their influence to induce others to join the society. An officer should be in attendance at the conventions of the state associations of the deaf to explain the benefits of the society, and solicit applicants for membership.

PHILIP MORIN.

WILLIMANSETT, MASS.

### She Taught a Deaf Girl to Play the Piano.



MISS EVA BRADLEY.

Who successfully taught Miss Ione Lucas, a deaf young lady, to play on the piano, a description of which we gave in our May number.

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## Pennsylvania.

**M**R. EDWIN S. THOMPSON, of the Mt. Airy School, is raising funds for a flag-staff, and a set of flags of all nations. The idea arose, I think, from an experience of Dr. Crouter last summer during his trip abroad. On visiting one of the schools, he was greeted by the stars and stripes bravely flying from the school flag-staff. One can fancy how his heart must have jumped into his throat at seeing the beloved flag of his country. On inquiry he learned that the school had a complete set of flags of all nations, to be used on occasion of visits from distinguished foreigners. American tourists, it is said, rarely see the American flag abroad, even among the shipping in foreign ports; but when they do see one, even if a tiny bit of the star-spangled banner, their hearts thrill with inexpressible joy. How many homesick Americans have danced with joy on first catching sight of the beloved stars and stripes proudly waving from some flag-staff as they near the shores of their home land.

It is no wonder, then, that Dr. Crouter, on returning home, told of this interesting experience and his wish that the Mt. Airy Institution might have a similar set of flags, so that foreign visitors to the school at Mt. Airy might be greeted as he was in Europe. So it is that the friends of Dr. Crouter are raising the funds for the flag-staff and set of flags. Already over \$600 has been raised. It is hoped to have a small endowment fund to keep the flag-staff and flags in repair.

The Lenten week day evening services at All Souls' Church were unusually well attended this year. On Easter Day the church was, as in former years, well filled and the chancel tastefully decorated with Easter lilies and other potted plants. The choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Joseph S. Rodgers, rendered the joyous Easter hymn with much grace. The service throughout was very impressive, and a large number of the deaf made their Easter Communion. There were quite a number of out-of-town visitors at the Church on the occasion. Among others were Mrs. Elmer Clemmer, of North Wales, Pa.; Mrs. Simon McCurdy, of Hatfield, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shentz, of Reading, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Anna Bennet, of Gloucester, N. J.; Duncan Ross MacDonald, of Erie, Pa., and some others whose names were not secured.

At the Beth Israel Synagogue on Montgomery avenue, a special Passover service was held for the Jewish Deaf-Mutes, on East-

ter Day. The service was conducted by Mr. Samuel Cohen, of Gallaudet College. Both he and Rabbi Marvin Nathan went to some length in explaining the significance of the Passover festival, which proved very interesting to the large number of deaf who were present. Mr. Samuel Cohen, it is said, expects, next fall, to enter a Jewish Theological Seminary in New York to prepare himself for work among the Jewish deaf.

The Annual Meeting of All Souls' Guild took place in the Guild Room of the church on Thursday evening, April 23rd. The reports of the various committees and the Board of Managers of the church showed very commendable progress in all departments. The old Board of Managers, consisting of James S. Reider, Warden; H. E. Stevens, Accounting Warden; W. H. Lipsett, clerk; Daniel Paul, Washington Houston and Charles Partington, was re-elected.

We have rarely seen such a dramatic rendition of any literary work, as the reading of Bulwer Lytton's play, "The Lady of Lyons," by Dr. Thomas F. Fox, of New York, before the Local Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, in the Guild Room of All Souls' Church, on Thursday evening, April 30. But unfortunately the notice of his coming was so short, and the evening was a damp wet one, that only a mere handful were present.

Bishop Whitaker visited All Souls' Church, last Sunday, the third of May, and confirmed eleven candidates, and subsequently celebrated the Holy Communion. The Bishop's sermon a deeply spiritual one on the Resurrection, and clearly interpreted by Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, was much enjoyed by the large congregation present. The choir, under the leadership of Miss J. King, very gracefully rendered Hymn 510 "Go forward Christian Soldier." Those confirmed were: Isaac R. Allen, Mrs. Sarah Fogg, Edna M. Hahn, Annie McCanley, Frank L. McCoy, Charles Menendez, John Robinson, Anna B. Severns, Lillie M. Shepherd, Mrs. Ida Wilson, and Edward Carter.

On the Sunday before, in St. Andrews' Church, Wilmington, Bishop W. F. Adams, of Easton, Md., confirmed Miss Anna Bennett.

Mrs. James S. Reider was surprised on two days in succession by two different parties. The first party invaded her home, on Friday evening, the 24th, under the leadership of Miss May Stemple, and the second party under the leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth Rigg came the next evening. Both parties were in every way completely successful, and pleasant evenings were spent.

C. O. D.

## ❧ The Centennial State Institution ❧

**S**ITUATE on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains of the Centennial or Silver State, not more than a hundred miles from Pike's Peak and less than that from the heart of Colorado Springs, lies a group of imposing buildings, the chief material used in the construction of which is lava stone, this being rock of the color of granite, and while softer and more easily handled, is as staunch as real granite.

These buildings are the Colorado State School for the Deaf and Dumb—the deaf attendance numbers 126 and that of the blind foots up to 42. Considering the general mountainous aspect of the soil, this is not a poor showing per capita to the total population, and the Institution has to keep up with the annual increase by adding room and a new building now and then. For over thirty years the Institution has kept on increasing the size of the "plant," and even to-day finds it necessary to build a new trade school building in order that the young kindergarteners may have the use of the remodeled old trade school building to themselves.

It is but few institutions for the deaf which can claim 24 acres as their own. This large parcel of land enables and gives the children the greatest freedom for outdoor exercise. The Colorado deaf students have, therefore, a fine quarter-mile track, baseball and football fields, etc., and the girls open-air basketball courts and several large up-to-date see-saws and wooden swings, in which the younger girls delight to give their dollies a ride, and soothe the fragile darlings to "sleep."

And furthermore, the school maintains on the 120 acres to the east a herd of some twenty-five cattle, holsteins mostly, about two hundred chickens and several swine. The products of these go to the girls and boys in

school, assuring them of fresh milk and eggs, without the Supt. having to listen to the city merchant's everlasting "Those eggs are strictly fresh. Why, if you went out on the farm they came from, you'd hear the hens still cackling!" So readers can imagine the vast tract of land owned by the Colorado School for school purposes—144 acres in all.

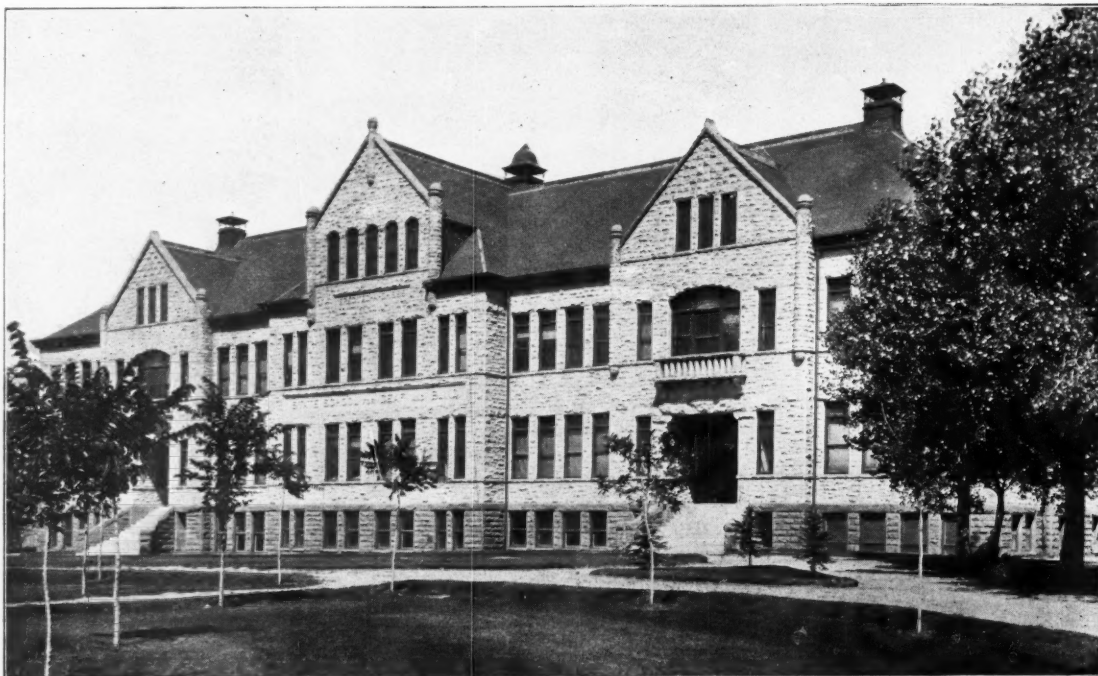
The "cottage plan" to make portions of idle land pay for its lease, is followed to a limited extent, and the rents for these model cottages help smooth over a rough road here and there. The two cuts of school buildings printed herewith, show to better advantage than any pen description.

The early history of the Colorado Institu-

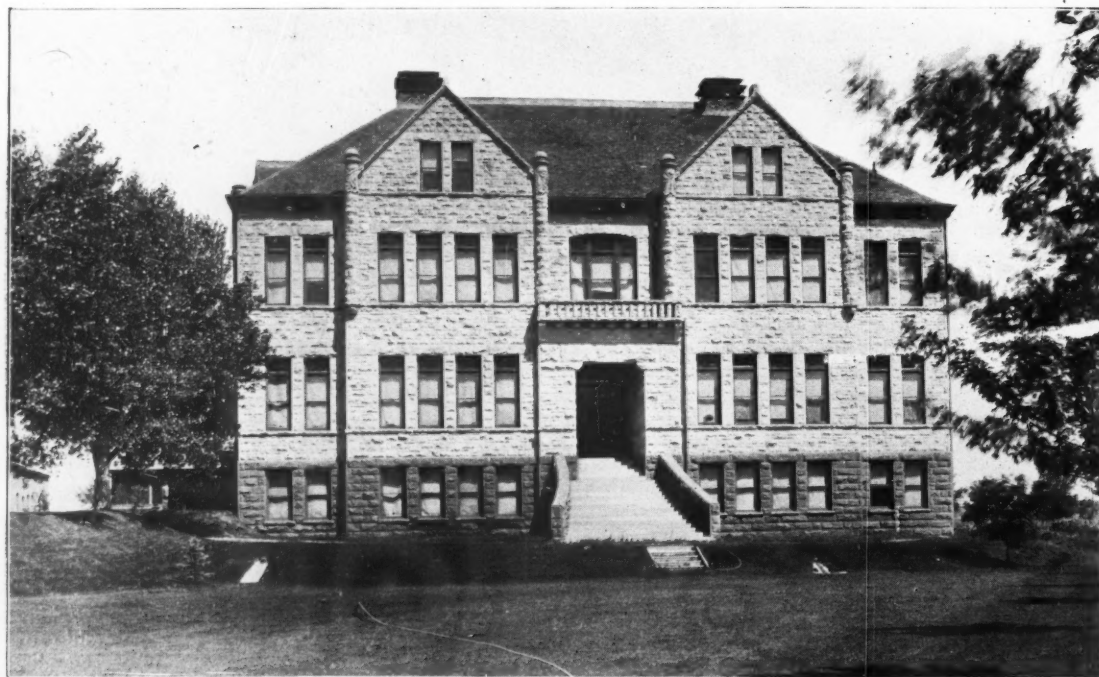
tion is best left un-repeated, and there was a time way back when teachers of the deaf spurned offers of positions there. Out of the seemingly never-ending choas, there has arisen harmony and enthusiasm, and that queer bed-fellow, Politics, seems to have taken flight. Dr. W. K. Argo, the Superintendent now, has been at the head for a number of years, and has brought order and organization out of great difficulties, while the improvements effected under his regime have been many and varied, each and all adding to the efficacy of management and comfort of the pupils. To enumerate these would require much space in the *WORKER*. Suffice to say that every-

thing about the school, inside and outside, is in keeping with the advancement and thought of its enthusiastic superintendent, Dr. Argo. A new built-in cold air storage room, of steel and cement, lighted by electricity, in which only butter and milk is stored, is a model piece of invention; the sterilization of all cans and receptacles being done in a novel way, and all dishes washed, dried and moved to the dish warmer automatically by machinery. For the blind, the installation of a \$5,000 pipe organ in the chapel, to the back of the platform, will prove both a pleasure and profit.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind was established in 1874, two years before the territory became a state; a very prompt recognition of the rights of those who, through no fault of their own, could not share in the advantages offered by the common schools. The whole aim and purpose of the plant is educational. The deaf or blind children attending the school must conform to the regulations imposed by the state in carrying out its assumed obligations of providing a free education to all her children cap-



COLORADO STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.—SCHOOL BUILDING.  
One of four similar, this building is 60x198 feet, containing chapel and school rooms for both deaf and blind, practice rooms, etc. One of the finest appointed school buildings in the West.



COLORADO STATE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND BLIND.—GIRL'S HALL.  
This building is 97 feet long, 47 wide and three stories high including basement built of lava stone.



able of receiving it, and, so doing, the child is not one what more the inmate of an asylum, or the object of charity, than the hearing or seeing member of the family who attends the public school or the university.

The following statement as to the system of instruction employed, trades taught, etc., may be of special interest to readers:—

"For the deaf, the course of study is that of the grade schools with such preparation as may enable a student to enter Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., the only college for the deaf in the world.

"The methods of instruction in this department are those enforced by heads of 47 out of 58 public schools in the United States. The pupil on entering is placed in an oral class where every effort is made to teach articulation and speech reading. When the results at all justify it, he is kept in an oral class throughout his entire course. But such pupils, as, after a careful trial, show not the least ability or talent for either speech or speech reading, are taught by means of the manual alphabet and writing, the former being simply spelled language—not the sign-language. The board of trustees has now under consideration plans whereby the experimental years in oral work may be made very much more thorough, and it is believed that from this time the percentage of orally taught pupils will be larger and the work more practical than ever before. This development of speech and ability to read the lips taxes the powers of both the child and the most highly expert teacher. When it is remembered that of the children brought to the school at the average age of seven, not one in a hundred knows a word of language, not even his own name, and that each of the elements that go to make up spoken language must be learned mechanically, with no ear to guide it, it is not difficult to understand that success means hard work for all concerned.

"The blind department, which has at present forty-two pupils, has four literary, three music and two industrial teachers, who give their whole time to the school work besides sharing with the deaf department the services of the teachers of manual training and physical culture. The classes are small and the instruction largely individual, thus giving the opportunity of bringing out all that is in the pupil, along all lines. For the blind, a high school course is provided. Music is given as a means of self-support to many, either in teaching or in connection with the trade of piano tuning, and as a means of self-entertainment to all, a matter of no small importance to a blind person. In addition to piano tuning, probably the best trade for many blind boys, other trades taught are broom making, mattress making, chair caning, hammock weaving, sewing, knitting and certain kinds of fancy work. While some may never master any trade sufficiently to make a living without the help of friends, many of those who graduate can and do become self-supporting.

"The trades of the deaf are, for the boys, printing, shoe-making, carpentry, painting and, to a limited extent, gardening; and for the girls, sewing, cooking and general housework. It is not possible to teach these trades perfectly along with the literary work, but a fair knowledge of the

underlying principles is given and above all, habits of industry are inculcated, which make their complete mastery after leaving school only a matter of time. For the 126 deaf pupils there are twelve literary and six industrial teachers, not including the teachers of drawing and physical culture. Two additional teachers give their whole time to three deaf-blind pupils, of whom Lottie Sullivan and Ralph Wooden are very well known. While the condition of neither of these two is to be envied by any one, the blessing that the school has brought to them in a knowledge of life and its meaning, has been worth many times over the cost and labor.

"The management of the school is in the hands of five trustees, as follows: J. F. Humphrey, president,

Colorado Springs; Mrs. M. S. McDonald, secretary, Pueblo; E. J. Eaton, Colorado Springs; Leo R. Gottlieb, Trinidad, and L. R. Hubbard, Denver. The superintendent directly in charge is W. K. Argo, A.M., LL.D., whose experience extends over 25 years of active service in the work. The policy of the board has been to employ only trained, experienced teachers and to fill all other positions with the very best people to be had. Their one ambition is to give the state a school of which no citizen may be ashamed, and their highest wish will be gratified only when it can be truthfully said that there is none better."

R. E. M.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

## Mountain Climbing in Colorado.



DEAF-MUTE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS READY FOR THE START.

ON Saturday, March 28th, the boys from the Colorado School for the Deaf, fifteen strong, were very successful in storming the "Devil's Horn." For two hours they continued to storm the rocky heights. It was a very hard climb, but after two hours they rested, having conquered this craggy mountain peak, which lies about seven miles south of Colorado Springs. On all sides the slopes are very steep and rough. No water can be found there except such as can be obtained from melted snowdrifts. On the western side is a small spring, but it would be very difficult to reach it and return. Now let me tell you about the trip.

After a little rest they continued their march by following a trail till it broke, so they had to climb the steepest part of the mountain for two hours without a path. Continuing their ascent they became chilled from head to foot. They had to climb over and under fallen trees and stones. Finding it more and more difficult to climb, and becoming very hungry and thirsty, some of the boys opened their knapsacks and took out some peices of bread which they ate as they journeyed on. This made the others very hungry, so all halted and had their dinner, which they cooked over a camp fire. They could not get water, so had to eat snow—"ice cream," as the boys called it when asking for more. After doing justice to the dinner they continued their way up for some time and then turned west, taking a short cut to the mountain top. At the end of an hour they arrived at "Devil's Horn." All of the boys could not climb it at once, so three boys volunteered to lead. It was very hard for them to get there and come down. They could not get on the top, because it was smooth and steep. It took the first boy thirty minutes to come down twenty feet, and so it was the same with the others.

Those who did not go with the three boys

stopped on a lofty ledge just opposite the "Devil's Horn," watching the three sturdy boys climbing it. From the top of it they had the view of Colorado Springs. The eastern people coming here in 1910 will not carry home ugly faces after having been on it.

They took the west side to come down, and the ground being soft and sandy they could run or slide down. They came to a road leading to Cripple Creek, and after a long walk along this road they suddenly came to Cheyenne Canon, where they stopped to get refreshments. After a few minutes' rest they continued their march to the school. Just one mile from the school heavy snow began to fall which reminded them of Washington's march to Trenton.

Some of the boys said that it was the hardest climb they had ever had, even harder to climb than Pike's Peak.

The eastern deaf people coming to Colorado Springs will enjoy the Colorado scenery. Come and we Coloradoans will show you the wonders of Colorado.

J. H. TUSKEY.



"THE LONG DAY'S TOIL" OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.



MRS. W. W. THOMAS AND BABY, OF YONKERS, N. Y.

## Indiana

THE official call has gone forth for a meeting, in its seventh triennial reunion, of the Indiana Association of the Deaf in June. School closes Thursday, the 4th, on which day all the pupils depart for home, and then follows an influx of former pupils, who will have the freedom of the whole place for the three days ensuing.

In the past it has been the aim, and rightly, to make these meetings what they are intended to be,—reunions pure and simple; to give all a chance to renew old and to make new acquaintances. The large majority who come have that opportunity at rare intervals. The reading of cut and dried matter in the form of papers and the prolonged discussion



HART WILLARD WHITMORE.

of business matters, supposed to be important but soon forgotten, have been eschewed, and the social features given particular preference.

But a departure from this happy custom is likely at this reunion, if the wishes and intentions of our preacher-president are carried out. The presentation of long-drawn out, clipped-to-the-bone papers is a well-known hobby of his, and Sunday the 7th promises to be a day-long harangue on religious subjects. In such a case, the seventh reunion does not offer much in the way of genuine enjoyment for those who expect a good time.

Some time ago "Johnny Dear" of the *Tablet* solemnly arose and remarked that the Oregon School and that at Mount Airy were the only ones possessing shower baths. Johnny has another guess coming. We have had shower baths for several years, and now schools are bobbing up all over the country and saying "Me too!" Next time Johnny takes a survey of the schools preparatory to making a comment, he has better get a more powerful pair of binoculars.—*The Companion*.

Indiana rises to say "me too." I recall the time when our school had a single bathing tank for the boys, 12 x 12 ft. or so, with water about three feet in depth, and on Saturday morning the boys in squads of twenty or more went in for their weekly rub-down, the operation going on, often without the water being changed, until the two hundred boys in the school had their so-called bath. The first squad usually left the water thick with a nameless accumulation and by the time the last bather left the tank the deposit was thick enough to raise prize potatoes.

Later the tank was replaced with individual tubs, if I remember correctly, and not long afterwards with shower baths, which were installed by Superintendent Johnson about

fifteen years ago. That huge tank is a disagreeable blot upon an otherwise delightful retrospection of my school days.

A case of extreme poverty in an Indianapolis family, consisting of the parents and a little baby, all deaf, was found during the past winter by a Charity society worker. The father was ill with tuberculosis and unable to sit up. Other deaf families in our capital city were badly pinched by the late business depression.

It is a matter of regret that, while we have an over-sufficiency of agencies working for the spiritual well-being of our deaf people, such as Bible class teaching and the like, there is not the semblance of a united organization to bring them physical succor in times of need like the one above cited. A little real, practical Christianity in the way of material aid extended to one in distress will do more to bring a man to Christ than a whole lot of sermonizing. Some people are great theorizers and must be constantly reminded that, according to the Scriptures, it is blessed to give.

Professor Orson Archibald, who has traveled more extensively than any one else in the profession that we know of, will tour Egypt and the Holy Land at the close of school in June. He has done the greater part of Europe



SUMMER HOUSE (NOW dismantled) INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

and spent the last two summers in Mexico and Yucatan. Like a loyal, patriotic American, he has first been to the four corners of our own glorious country. Unlike the average, aimless tourist, Mr. Archibald, for months beforehand, studies the history and customs of the land he intends to visit, and so fully informs himself of both its past and present, that the fullest benefit is derived from his travels. He has pictures, in countless number, taken by himself, of places noted in history, poetry and romance, and by means of lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, has delightfully entertained and instructed pupils and visitors at our school on several occasions.

While writing the above, I am reminded that there is one other Indiana deaf-mute, Mr. Hart Willard Whitmore, of Laporte, who has seen a good deal of other lands, of the United States especially, which he has covered pretty thoroughly. He contemplates an extensive European trip in the near future. Like Prof. Archibald, who has never married, Mr. Whitmore is care-free and that being the case, why should one begrudge time's hanging upon his hands, when he has the where-withal to indulge an inclination for globe-trotting?

The SILENT WORKER has been replete,

month after month, with potographs of deaf men and women prominent in various walks of life. It remains to be presented here that of one from among the rank and file. Mr. Lidgard has not accomplished anything that would entitle him to a niche in the hall of fame, but the wonder is that he lives to see his handsome face reproduced in this connection.

Sometime ago, while driving a team near Logansport, he was struck by a Pennsylvania "flyer" going at a speed of sixty miles an hour, and hurled onto the edge of eternity, one leg being broken in three places, several ribs fractured and he was thrown sixty feet. Although otherwise severely injured, both internally and externally, he yet lives to tell the tale, and it is a most thrilling one. Mr. Lidgard was hauling gravel along the tracks and had relied for warning of danger upon a hearing companion, who, for some reason, failed to give it.



MEARLE LIDGARD.

A suit for damages against the railroad company was headed off, both parties compromising on a fairly reasonable sum for the injured man and the payment of all expenses incurred in his recovery. It was a dearly bought competence and restoration.

Mr. Lidgard is a prosperous farmer and stock buyer and, withal, a deserving young man.

The little trellised summer house, that has stood for years and years in the front yard of our Institution and served as a trysting place for many a pair of lovers, is no more. It was torn down the other day, and not a few of those coming to our reunion this month will miss the little enclosure that has for so long held the secret of their life's romance. How delightfully interesting if the debris could but unfold its tale!

ALBERT BERG.

### A Big Job For a Deaf-Mute Nurseryman.

Mr. Gilbert Hicks, the well-known deaf-mute nurseryman, has one hundred men employed at his nurseries in Wetsbury Station, L. I.

Last January he delivered four pine trees for Mr. Russe at Bayville. Each tree required two teams, the distance was 45½ miles and took two days. Each tree weighed two and a half tons. Twenty-one horses, twenty-nine workmen, two photographers, one landscape designer, seven wagons and one automobile made up the party. Judging from the above nothing is too big for Mr. Hicks to handle in his line of business.

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## St. Louis

THE twenty-ninth anniversary entertainment and hop given recently under the auspices of the patrons and alumni of Gallaudet School will long be remembered as a very pleasant and successful affair. The attendance was four hundred. The first hour of evening was filled with a highly entertaining moving-picture exhibition. The part of the programme, however, which probably afforded the greatest amusement to the hearing persons present, was the sign rendition by Mr. Burgherr of "Yankee Doodle" and sung by Mr. Fred Moegle with piano accompaniment. Following this a number of Gallaudet pupils, under the direction of Miss Herdman, gave a most pleasing calisthenic drill which reflected great credit upon all who participated. The figures of the drill were suggested by Miss Ethel Weeden, supervision of physical training at the Teacher's College and formerly a teacher of the South Carolina School for the Deaf. Dancing and refreshments were the chief attractions for the remainder of the evening. The music furnished on this occasion and rendered under the direction of Mr. Nathan Sussman was exceptionally good. Quite a sum was realized from the entertainment to be applied for the pleasure and profit of the pupils as the patrons may determine.

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The pupils of Gallaudet School, accompanied by their teachers and a number of the patrons, recently spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon inspecting the exhibits in the Museum of Fine Arts in Forest Park. A temporary display of drawing and manual training work of the pupils of the city public schools, including Gallaudet, was an exhibition at the palace but the other exhibits also came up for their due share of admiration or criticism. The original plaster cast of Tilden's "Base Ball Player," which we saw in the making in his studio in Paris in 1889, occupies a conspicuous place in statuary hall. This was also given considerable attention by the amateur artists, sculptors and base ball players—particularly the latter. As the party was leaving the hall, one of the pupils evidently under the impression that he had overlooked something inquired: "Where is the statue of Lot's wife?"

\*\*\*

The Rt. Rev'd D. S. Tuttle, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Missouri, made his annual visitation to St. Thomas' Mission on Palm Sunday and preached an inspiring sermon, interpreted by Miss Herdman, and administered the Apostolic rite of Confirmation to the following named persons: Mr. Ederus Harden, Mr. W. C. Stigleman, Mr. Martin Fromanack, Mr. Malcolm Redmond, Mrs. Ella M. Bennett and

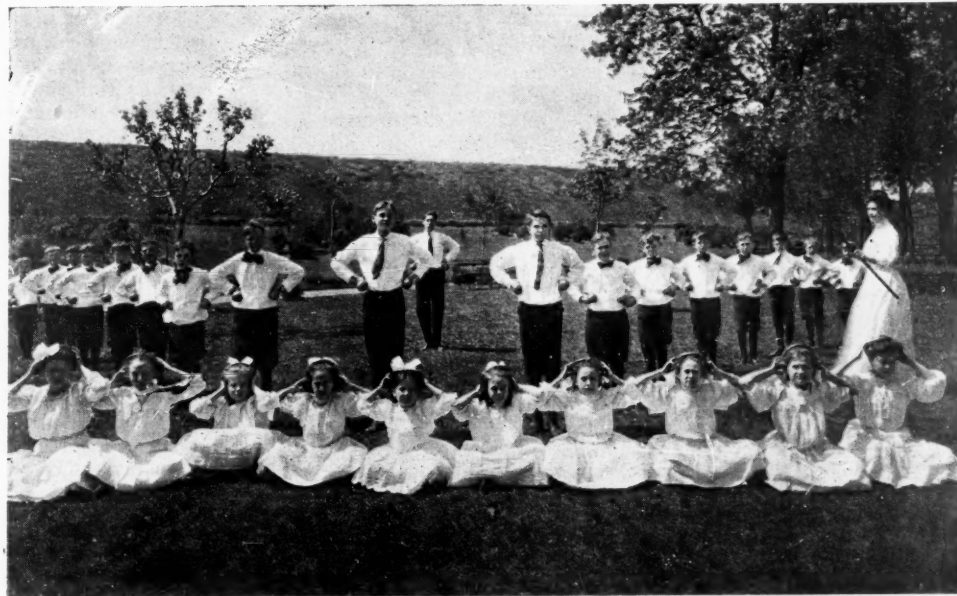
Miss Lottie H. Wilson. Just before the confirmation service the minister of St. Thomas' Mission baptized Lipton Blish Chenery, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Chenery. The congregation present completely filled the beautiful memorial chapel in which the services were held.

\*\*\*

The fifth reunion of the Alumni Association of the Missouri School for the Deaf will be held at the school at Fulton, next Sept. 4-7 inclusive. The Kerr Memorial Window—a gift of the Alumni as a mark of appreciation of the late Dr. W. D. Kerr, the first and for many years superintendent of the school—will be presented to the institution and unveiled on that occasion. The Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf of the state will be among the other business to be considered by the Association. It is expected that St. Louis will be largely represented at the reunion.

\*\*\*

Mr. Howard Lang, son of Mr. W. H.



MISS HERDMAN AND PUPILS OF GALLAUDET SCHOOL AS THEY APPEARED AT THE RECENT ENTERTAINMENT.

Lang, instructor in shoe and harness making at the Missouri School for the Deaf, will graduate from Westminster College, Fulton, this month and soon after become Secretary of the Kansas City Y. M. C. A. in the new \$300,000 Association building nearing completion. His knowledge of the sign-language will be a boon to the deaf residents of the "Gateway of the West."

\*\*\*

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Elder recently celebrated their first marriage anniversary by inviting their relatives to a family dinner. They are very pleasantly domiciled in their own home in one of the choicest residence sections of Kansas City.

\*\*\*

The North Western Missouri Silentium Association is arranging for a great picnic at St. Joseph on next July fourth, for the benefit of the fund for their proposed church. Of course "every body is urged to attend and have a good time."

\*\*\*

A large number of friends of Miss Esther Silver conspired to tender her a surprise party recently on the occasion of her —st, or —nd or —rd birthday. To the surprise of all present the surprise was complete.

\*\*\*

It is strange how nicely the Editor of the *Companion* will come up to a certain point and then bolt the track.—*Palmetto Leaf*.

Strange but true.

\*\*\*

So Hecker has written a successful comic opera. That is better than playing the comic role of a prophet "dooming" the sign-language.

Indiana is famous not only for the tall sycamores along the Wabash but also for its literary lights. Wallace, Carleton, Riley and others have already made places for themselves on these shelves of standard literature, but Johnson in his "Random Notes," Hecker as writer of comic opera, and Berg as the peerless correspondent of THE SILENT WORKER are ever adding new lustre to the literary fame of the great Hoosier State—my native land.

\*\*\*

That was a fine story by Mrs. Terry in the last issue of the WORKER.

\*\*\*

When the embargo against the employment of the deaf in the Civil Service is lifted,—as it certainly will be at some uncertain time—what exultant shouts and gestures of "I did it" will find simultaneous expression in various parts of the country. That will be all right and quite natural, as every little helped to kill Cock Robin,—but the antiquarian will have the job of his life in determining when, where, and with whom the idea originated. In the meanwhile, it is a little bit inopportune for any one to begin to throw bouquets at himself on that account.

\*\*\*

Rev. Cloud lets off a snarl in the *Silent Worker* because THE AMERICAN is making a legitimate bid for a share of the public patronage.

The above statement is quite characteristic of the editor and chief correspondent of the *Deaf American* from which it is taken. Here is the "snarl," if any body else can locate it, as it appeared in the April WORKER:

"It is to be expected that a man should seek to increase the paid circulation of the paper of which he is the editor and of which also, perhaps, under an assortment of *nom de plumes*, he is its chief contributor. It is fitting that he should state the reasons why the public should rally to the support of his particular paper. But the claim that because a paper is "not backed by an institution with a printing office" it is therefore "free" and "independent" and should be given the preference, is not calculated to attract much of the desired support. Nor should it. A paper will have to win its way into favor solely on its merits and not on its claims. After the claims have been duly discounted there may be very little merit left. The papers "backed by an institution with a printing office" are as free and as independent as need be, consistent with decency and fairness, and far less likely to be drawn under the control of subtle and undesirable influences or intimi-

dated by the unreasonable demands of correspondents and agents."

\* \* \*

Further on this aforesaid editor and chief correspondent for the *Deaf American* has the following to say:

Unless I am misinformed, he [Mr. Cloud] tried a year or two ago to secure control of THE AMERICAN, but it seems the bunch of grapes was hung too high and has consequently since been found to be sour.

If the editor would have less to do with the Ananias element in certain quarters, he would be less "misinformed" and the readers of his paper would be proportionally benefitted. Since the publisher of the *Deaf American* has given space to the above misinformation, the facts may as well be stated now and here.

"A year or two ago" Mr. William Stafford, a practical printer and foreman of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, conceived the idea of having the *Deaf American* transferred to St. Louis—or rather the mailing list and good will of the paper, as nothing else belonging to it would be needed. We met at a social gathering and with several others informally discussed the matter with the result that I was to write to ask Mr. Russel Smith the owner of the *Deaf American* if his paper was for sale and on what terms, which I did. Mr. Smith replied that he desired to sell and at a mass meeting called by Mr. Stafford to consider the matter the terms as finally submitted by Mr. Smith were accepted, a stock company formed, temporary officers elected, the money subscribed and the transfer date fixed. Just before the first payment became due and payable Mr. Smith wired that he had reconsidered the matter and had concluded to keep his paper. A few weeks later he wrote again, offering to sell his paper on terms at least as favorable as his first offer and with the assurance that he would not back out a second time. On the strength of this promise Mr. Stafford called another mass meeting, but found it impossible to again arouse sufficient confidence and enthusiasm in the proposed transfer, so Mr. Smith's offer was declined.

\* \* \*

A man who was too economical to subscribe for his home paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees and in 10 minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and, failing to notice a barbed-wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a \$5 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket the wife ran, upset a four-gallon churn of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In her hurry she dropped a \$25 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled cream and into the parlor, ruining a \$30 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up 11 setting hens and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Moral:—Do not borrow the SILENT WORKER. It is cheaper to subscribe.

J. H. CLOUD.

### A Drum and Fife Band

A drum and fife band, consisting wholly of deaf-mutes, has been, after considerable time and trouble, successfully organized in connection with the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, generally known as the "Fanwood" school.

## With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

TIME and time again Associations of the Deaf, particularly State Associations have outlined programs for their meeting, heading the opening event with an "Address by the Governor of the State," and very regularly the Governor failed to show up, instead a substitute was sent.

A happy exception was in the case of Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, when that State's powerful organization met at St. Paul, their convention was honored by the inspiring presence of their Governor, on whom all eyes are now centered, and more than that, he consented and did pose in their photograph of the delegates.

It was my pleasure, during the Conference of the Governors in Washington, last week, to meet the Minnesota Executive, and my only excuse for narrating the circumstances here is that the deaf of our broad land have a grievance that it will take a "hefty" man to remedy. I refer to the Civil Service discrimination against the Deaf.

It's not so much the discrimination, but the classification that jars us, and the odious, not to say odorous, taint that it puts on a good class of citizens.

There is no question in my mind but what Governor Johnson, after finding our status, would, if elected President (and he is reasonably sure to be the nominee, and if he is, he stands a good chance of being elected,) quickly remedy the injustice.

Governor Johnson is an affable, get-at-able man, and a good listener.

He is courteous, and a man of most wondrous patience.

In him are many of the traits that made Lincoln loved and McKinley idolized. Combined with these attributes, he has youth, enthusiasm and ability. He, though a Democrat, has carried a Republican state twice.

To meet him professionally was one of the prime objects that took me to the Nation's Capitol, and when it became evident at the New Willard, where most of the Governors put up, that the Minnesota Executive was the cynosure of all the Gubernatorial eyes, it made even approaching him a hard matter.

President Roosevelt chose him as the presiding officer, twice, and there were many of both parties anxious for a personal meeting with the man, whose tall, slender, commanding figure made him, easily, the big "It" of the conference. About all the other Governors wore silk hats and frock coats, but Governor Johnson in a light gray suit and dark derby hat, wasn't bothered by the heat, and it surely was hot, except for the last half of the third day.

We had arranged by wire to their respective Capitals, asking for sittings from Governor Johnson, and Governor Folk, and both had given assent. From five until six, each evening had you called out "Governor, your wife wants you, there would have been a stampede of Executives to answer the call. Out of them all, as before stated, there were a few "marked men." Besides Gov. Johnson, Governor Folk, of Missouri, was in popular demand, and at one time Gov. Johnson, Gov. Folk and W. J. Bryan were each corraled, surrounded by friends not thirty feet apart. Gov. Folk wears the black slouch hat that Mr. Bryan affects, but it becomes him more than the Nebraska man's headgear.

We got at Governor Johnson first, and he told us to be at his room at nine o'clock next

morning. A little later, Governor Folk told us the same thing, and we told him we were engaged for nine. Well, then, he says, "Come to my room at eight sharp. That was the night Senator Knox gave his big dinner to the visiting delegates, and to the members of both houses. It lasted well into the "wee" hours, and we had some hesitation about waking the St. Louis Statesman out of his sleep, but he had said eight o'clock, and we were there. The first rap brought no results, but urged on by the thought that our "patient" was the crack-a-jack of the "You will have to show me" state, we rapped again, and this time the genial executive opened the door a bit, and with an, Oh! I forgot you fellows," ushered us in to get ready for him while he got into his picture-taking clothes, and though he really was a tired man, and breakfastless, he could not have been more genial. He did not learn that I was deaf until we were most through, nor did he show any surprise, but put his best effort into the work at hand, and when we were through, bid us good bye cheerily, and went to his breakfast and another busy day in his life had begun. A fine type of man is the Hon. Joseph Wingate Folk, and one eminently fitted to put up at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. (The White House) some day.

By this time it was time for us to meet Governor Johnson, a few floors below, and here again we came across a busy man just getting his eyes open after a hard day's work, and he ushered us in with great cordiality, though he, like his Missouri confrere was breakfastless, but he could not have been more urbane if the President himself had dropped in on him for a conference. It did not take us long to get four poses, meantime his 'phone bell had jangled and there were people waiting to get his ear, and though it was hardly right for me to detain him longer than necessary, I told him the natural feeling of regard for him that most deaf people had when they learned of his fellow-feeling for the deaf of his state, and that, should he become the choice of his party for the highest office in the people's gift, he would have many of the deaf and their friends from the other party, working for him, because they felt sure they would get a square deal at his hands. He wasn't at all surprised when I told him the why of my interest, and, on my part, I was glad to find he knows quite a lot of Minnesota's deaf people. I told him what some of them had done, and of the Civil Service law that prohibited their entering the service, but what was worse, the contemptible classification that hurt one and all of us alike.

I think the Governor was interested. I am sure he was, for he did not hurry away, but encouraged me to tell him more, and you may rest assured I did, and I left him after he gripped me three distinctive good-byes!

My highest wish is that when I meet him again, if it should be my good fortune, that I can address him as "Mr. Pres."



On this same trip, on the very day before, we had a professional visit with Senator Beveridge, a young man who is only beginning his career. When I first saw him in his Committee room, I thought he was some young college graduate on the Senator's staff of secretaries, but a few seconds later, when he turned his head I saw my mistake. He made an appointment with us, answered the telephone, and gave directions, or instructions to two of his stenographers, and was out of the room, all in the space of less than two minutes.

When we were all through, I volunteered something of my inability to hear, and that I had had standing instructions for several years, if I were ever fortunate enough to meet him, that I was just to say that I was a friend of



Richard O. Johnson's. I said it! I am glad I did, for it put me "next" to the Indiana big man in first class style.

Secretary Taft was on a tour of Panama, and we have his picture, so the errand that took us to his beautiful home on K Street was to get portraits of Mrs. Taft, who may be the next First Lady" of the land, and one of her particular charm of manner will fill the position with the full honor that her eminent predecessors have won.

I got away from Mrs. Taft's home, and we made Senator Knox, Senator Crane and others eminent and prominent, but I was a hearing man all right, all right, so far as they were concerned.

One other "subject" I did volunteer it to. I did so because I liked a man who could work his way up from day laborer with a pick, in the mines, to be asked by the President of the United States to join him, with J. J. Hill, Andrew Carnegie and W. J. Bryan, as a special Board to act with the Governors of all the States of the United States. I refer of course to John Mitchell—he of brains and brawn who handled a tremendous body of workingmen through several labor crises, and came out victorious and cleanhanded everytime, and now he is mentioned as a possible Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket. The wonder of his career is that he does not look at all aggressive, on the contrary, he is mild mannered and unassuming. At all the conferences, banquets and everything that went to make the great event what it proved, Mr. Mitchell was on the same plane with the highest of the others. Mr. Mitchell was at the Ebbitt with us, where the overflow from the Willard across the street came when they could not be accommodated. Among others were Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, a good friend of the Deaf and the Deaf Institutions of his State, but though I saw him four or five times a day, I never got near enough to speak.

The following letter from Mr. Wade, I am sure, will interest all readers, so I am giving it as I got it:

DEAR MR. PACH:—I don't care how earnestly, or urgently, anybody presses claims for charity on me. What made me mad at the Chicago man, was his attempting to *shame* me into giving, by casting it up to me, inferentially, that as I had a comfortable home for myself, I should be ashamed of myself if I did not help the deaf to get one! Cuss his impudence! Is he my judge in such matters?

By the way—do not the deaf suffer, in many ways, from never having been taught the little proprieties, ethics, etc., we hearing pick up unconsciously? I often think so; yet I get a knockout on that, when I remember the delicacy, apparently an instinctive one, of the Wade girls and boys. Can you believe that in the whole party of something over 40, not one ever asked me for anything, *never once*; (altho one has not hesitated to suggest to me that "So and So" needed such and such thing) and those young folks are scattered over six, or eight, states.

Oh! I forgot. There is one exception; the cutest little witch among the blind-deaf. She will ask me for something—always something she cannot get but thru me, and in the simplest, most natural, and irresistible way in the world; the greedy spirit being always very conspicuously absent.

But, apart from the "asking" feature, ought not teachers—at least the chemically Pure Oral ones—to tell their pupils lots of things they don't?

Here is an instance. A "chemically pure" young man called on me yesterday—just for a talk, I reckon—and of course I constantly failed entirely to understand *part* of what he said, just enough to utterly fail in grasping his meaning.

Like all strictly pure oralist deaf I have met, he could not understand a word I said. Say, that's funny. Mrs. Dr. Bell, Miss Hoadley, and Miss Ware failed to read my lips, altho coached by Dr. Bell, Mr. J. D. Wright, and the late Miss Allen; none of the Mt. Airy, or Horace Mann, pupils could, except some with slight hearing, at the Horace Mann. Yet—leaving Mrs. Mann out of the case, as she seems almost able to read lips on the back of the head, Grace Dahn, (Buffalo) Dora Williams (Hartford) Miss Saxby (Indianapolis) a lot of the Morgantonians, etc., did fairly well for a start; two of the Morganton lot now read me as freely as any but Mrs. Mann and Miss Dahn.

Of course, I do not say that these alloyed Oralists' thoro knowledge of manual spelling, and signs, helps them to read misbehaving lips; but it seems a very big coincidence (?) that the alloyed can, and the chemically pure cannot.

But, thunder! I have strayed. That young man would reply to my saying "I cannot understand you," with "I am trying to make you understand!"

But he did it by commencing *de nova*! and, of course, I was ashore every whipstitch. When I tried to spell to him to speak slowly and I would check him, as soon as I could not understand him, he said (in rather a hurt tone, I thought) "I do not know the sign-language!"

Had he understood spelling, I believe we could have got to a mutual understanding after awhile, for it was by the Morgantonians stopping me at the non-comprehended word, and my spelling it, that we got to understanding each other.

Now, altho he was educated at the broadest chemically-pure school I know, I suspect that he was "restored to society."

So, ought not Pure Oral teachers to tell their pupils that there are persons whose lips are very difficult to read, perhaps impossible at first, and prepare them for meeting such cases?

I suspect, however, that the intense devotion to the *idea* of "Pureism" which so possesses some—in fact—most devotees, would lead them into shudders over such an avowal.

Say,—did you ever think of what a strain on the conscience fanatical worship of chemical-purity puts on its devotees? Cuss me, if coaching a show pupil in what questions she is to be asked, and the order they are to be asked in; circulating the yarn that a pupil who left a chemical school for an alloyed one, had written "a very bad letter" to a former schoolmate, which "bad" lay in saying how much nicer the alloyed school was than the chemical one; showing off a pupil with, perhaps, 60 per cent. of hearing as deaf; saying "the deaf *must* learn to speak and read lips so that they will not be known as deaf" and such shines, are not dangerously near. "Conspicuous inexactness."

Hang it all! was The W. C. T. U.—no, the *she* who thanked God in prayer meeting for McKinley's assassination because he favored the retention of the canteen in army posts (a fact!) wasn't many feet lower in moral altitude than some of those didos.

Yours truly,

WM. WADE.

P. S:—I have thought of a lot of amplifications of that incident of that poor deaf fellow; instead of frankly saying he was deaf, the first thing he did was to turn me around with my face to the light, and point out the chair for me to take! I did not know he was deaf, and wondered what sort of a crank had struck me! I tell you, this saying that the deaf ought to pass for the hearing, is lying! There is nothing to be ashamed of, and I think that few are so, but even at —, there are those that preach that damnable idea, that they ought to be so that nobody can know they are deaf.

ALEX. L. PACH.

Mr. Alexander L. Pach, of New York, has purchased a fine dwelling at Dunellen, N. J., and on the 28th of May the removal with family took place. Of course New Jersey welcomes him with open arms.

## Benjamin T. Gilkey

IN our attendance at Conventions of educators of the Deaf it has been our good fortune to meet many of the deaf teachers who began their work before the civil war—some of them graduated back in the forties



BENJAMIN T. GILKEY.

of the last century. The work of educating the Deaf had hardly passed the experimental stage in this country at that time, the years allowed in school were few, and the classes were large. But it has always been to us a matter of wonder to note the attainments of these deaf men and women, considering the limitations under which they labored.

One of these early teachers, is Mr. Benj. T. Gilkey. Though past the three score and ten allotted by the Psalmist, he is still doing faithful work in the school room at the Missouri school.

Mr. Gilkey was born at Mt. Sterling, Ky., in 1836. At the age of ten years his father placed him in the oral school at Genoa, Christian county, Ky., conducted by Rev. Robert Anderson. Rev. Mr. Anderson, was conversant with the methods of teaching the deaf used by Braidwood and Kirkpatrick at the oral school at Manchester, Virginia, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and applied then in his school at Genoa (near Hopkinsville). He taught the deaf and hearing in the same school, and drew deaf pupils from several neighboring states. Young Gilkey remained at the Anderson school for three years, after which his father transferred him to the school in Danville where he spent six years as a student.

While a pupils in this school he was for a time in the class of W. D. Kerr, between whom and young Gilkey a warm friendship sprang up. When Mr. Kerr left here in 1851 to found the Missouri School he carried with him such a high opinion of Mr. Gilkey's character and capabilities that soon after the latter's graduation, he offered him a position as instructor in the school at Fulton. The offer was accepted and in 1857 Mr. Gilkey began his life work as a teacher of the Deaf. His service covers a period of fifty-one years and his associates testify that in his work he has been faithful, zealous, and successful.

Mr. Gilkey married Miss Lucy Hughes, of Missouri. She, like Mr. Gilkey, was a pupil at the Anderson oral school for three years, and later became a teacher in the school at Fulton, a position she held at the time of her marriage to Mr. Gilkey. The couple have raised a fine family of sons and daughters who are among the prominent people of the communities in which they reside.—*Kentucky Standard*.



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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION should be sent in early to insure publication in the next issue.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

### Home Again

THE closing exercises of the term will be held on Wednesday afternoon, June 17th at 2.30 o'clock. Children going home over the Belvidere Division will leave on the 1.03 P.M. train, on Thursday, June 18th. Those going to Camden, Millville, Bridgeton, Atlantic City and other points south will leave on the 1.05 P.M. train on Thursday, June 18th. They will go through to ferry in Camden and there take the south bound trains. Those going to Freehold, Point Pleasant and Long Branch will depart at 4.15 P.M. on Thursday, June 18th. Those going to New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City will leave in a special car at 10.10 on Friday morning, June 19th, arriving in Newark at 11.17 and Jersey City at 11.47. Parents who do not intend coming for their children will please send car-fare, and arrangements will be made for their transportation home. If children have trunks fifteen cents extra must be sent to cover transfer. Change will be given to the children. School will reopen on Wednesday, September 16th. Please have the children back promptly. During the coming term there will be a holiday at Christmas but none at Thanksgiving or Easter, and children will not be allowed to go home until after the closing exercises.

### A Distinct Loss

THE news that Mr. S. T. Walker of the Louisiana School for the Deaf has been compelled by a nervous break to give up his work there, will be received everywhere, with regret. Mr. Walker is one of the few "to the manor born," one of those many sided men especially fitted for the principalship of a school for the deaf, and one whose place it will be hard to fill.

That the Board of Directors of the Louisiana School realize this is evinced by the following resolutions passed when he handed in his resignation:—

"WHEREAS, This Board finds that the Louisiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb has made

remarkable progress under the supervision of Dr. S. T. Walker, and is now in the most excellent condition, and

"WHEREAS, This institution demands the constant supervision of an expert in this phase of educational work; and

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board the selection of a layman not expert in the education of the deaf and dumb would be as absurd as would be the selection of a layman to take charge of the Insane Asylum; and

"WHEREAS, Available men equipped for this difficult educational work are few, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Board recognizes the expert ability of Dr. Walker and learns with sincere regret that he contemplates resigning from the institution.

*Resolved* further, That this Board requests Dr. Walker to reconsider his resignation, and that this Board cordially commends him and his services to its successors in office and earnestly hopes that provision be made to retain him at the head of the institution.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the Board:

*Resolved*, That this Board feels very keenly its obligations to Governor Blanchard for his painstaking interest in and his untiring efforts for the State School for the Deaf, and on behalf of this institution and this Board, grateful appreciation is hereby expressed."

To be able to sever his connection with the school amidst such expression will necessarily be a great happiness to our old friend—and yet to sever them at all seems a great pity, and we trust that a speedy resumption of his old time health will be followed by a resumption of the work he has done so well, "at the old stand."

### The Boycott

A FORCE, hitherto unknown, has, within the last year, been gradually finding a place in our public school system. For want of a better term, it has become known as the boycott, and it has been growing and spreading of late to an alarming degree. If children have a grievance against their teacher they boycott her; if they like her and she loses her position, they boycott the school. If the lessons or the sessions are too long, there is a boycott, and upon every trivial pretext the boycott is called into action to bring about the desired state of affairs. The latest instance is that which occurred in a Chester school. It seems that there has been a strike among the motormen and conductors upon the trolley-line in that town, a strike in which they were supported by pretty much all of the citizens. The latter and their children drew their patronage from the cars, and they ran day after day almost empty. Two of the teachers, however, a few days ago, during a heavy storm, took refuge in a car and rode to their homes. The children, upon hearing that they had ridden upon a car manned by non-union men, refused to attend school. The teachers explained that they were a long distance from their homes, and that they were forced to seize the opportunity to ride, and, although not requested to do so by the Board of Education, have offered a formal apology to their pupils, expressing a great regret at having acted so contrary to their wishes. They say that it was the only time they had ridden since the strike began, that they were in sympathy

with the strikers, and that they will not ride again until a satisfactory settlement is made between the company and the men. The children are obdurate, however, and it is probable that a transfer of the teachers will be made. We are not advised as to the merits of the strike, but the assumption of power by the children, and the way they carried their point, certainly indicates a great change in school matters.

The teacher used to have control of her class. The class now seems to have control of her; not only during school hours but during all hours; certainly a phenomenal and somewhat questionable condition of affairs.

### How to Breathe

TO THE long and rapidly increasing list of things taught in our schools someone has suggested that there be added instruction in correct breathing; and when we come to consider the effect upon our health and feelings of a proper use of our supply of air, we are forced to concede that if it be not made a separate branch, it may at least well be added to the usual course in hygiene. Proper inhalation and exhalation may be taught in a single brief lesson, the practice of it will take up but fifteen minutes a day; the results upon the general health are simply marvelous. The secret of it all is, simply, at stated times, to breathe long and deeply, to see that the uttermost cells of the lungs are fully inflated and the impurities fully carried away in the exhalation that follows.

As a cleanser, as a blood-purifier, an invigorator and as a health giver, there is no other thing that holds a place with it. "Suggestive Therapeutics" insists that even the "white plague" may be met and conquered by the simple expedient of persistent deep breathing. In a recent issue it tells us:

1. That tuberculosis kills more people than the sword, pestilence or famine?
2. That no child was ever born into the world suffering from tuberculosis?
3. That compulsory deep breathing in schools would wipe tuberculosis off the face of the earth in two generations?

Is it not an astounding thing that no popular educator has yet grasped the simple, ordinary, everyday TRUTH that consumption is always preventable? The daily practice of deep breathing, acquired in childhood, will make every human being, whatever his tendency or ancestry, proof against the inroads of the bacillus of tuberculosis. There should be two half hours given up during the day's schooling to the practice of deep breathing, in the morning and afternoon sessions.

This may be an optimistic view, but it is very certain that proper breathing does a world of good and is worthy of a place in the curriculum.

### The Coming Conference

THE next bi-ennial meeting of the New Jersey Society of the Deaf will be held in our assembly room on Decoration Day. The conference itself will probably be limited to a couple of hours, and the rest of the day will be spent picnicking on our lawns, and in the renewing of old acquaintance, the occasion to conclude with a reunion in the girls' hall in the evening. Our grounds were never more beautiful, preparation has been made for the entertainment of all attending, and the convention of New Jersey's deaf should be one prolific of both profit and pleasure to all who attend.



## School and City

Adieu to book and slate.

But three more weeks of the term.

Among the sweetest of words, "vacation" and "home."

These days it rains and rains, and then it just rains again.

Arthur Blake is at present living in a world of romances of the sea.

The circle in the front has become a favorite promenade for the girls, of late.

But another month and the superintendent will "feel like one who treads alone."

Mr. Markley went home on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his grandfather.

What a fine kindergarten our coach-house would make and how much we need it!

Our collection of engravings, etchings and mezzotints is one of the best in the state.

Twenty-eight volumes have been added to our library during the month, all works of high merit.

Two young ladies from the Normal School, friends of Robert Logan, were interested visitors last week.

Carmine Pace is finishing a glove and handkerchief box that is a work of art. We wonder who'll get it.

Annie Bissett has a "merry widow" hat, which, however, she always doffs when she is in an audience.

May Turner is now the tallest girl in the school, while William Henry "carries the banner" for the boys.

Isaac Lowe is superintending the work of enlarging the chapel-platform, preparatory to the June Exercises.

Our night-watchman, Mr. Vail, had a few bad days early in the month, but is in his usual health again, now.

Anthony Zachman and Arthur Blake expect to live the "simple life" on a farm in the Atlantic Highlands, this summer.

The old game of hide-and-seek that was a favorite in the time of Adam is one that affords perennial pleasure to our little ones.

The larger boys are, most of them, hustling for work for the holidays. We are glad to see this sign of thrift. It augurs well for them.

Wesley Breese, one of the first graduates of our Engraving Department has obtained lucrative employment with the *State Gazette*.

Clarence Spencer's mother has recently purchased a fine saddle-horse, and Clarence's home will possess an added attraction this year.

The monitors all seem greatly pleased with their positions. They certainly have every reason to be proud of their work during the year.

The boys and girls have discovered that a lemon is a most excellent cleaner of straw hats and a lot of pennies are going for lemons now-a-days.

The pictures of our basket-ball team have been finished. They are unusually fine, and every one who can spare the coin is investing in a copy.

In the base-ball series between the pupils and instructors, each team has a game to its credit and we are all looking forward eagerly to the "rubber."

A big bat created consternation on the girls' side a few evenings ago, and it was not until he was captured and unceremoniously "fired" that peace was restored.

Sadie Penrose has issued a challenge to any girl in the school for a hundred yard dash. We guess that Sadie can come pretty near winning out at that distance.

A number of postal-cards have been received from Mr. Miller recently. He is, at present, in San Francisco, which he is thinking of making his future home.

Miss Stevenson is arranging an outing for her millinery and embroidery class to which the young ladies of that section are looking forward with great interest.

Mr. George Lloyd is becoming quite a disciple of Isaac Walton, and at frequent odd times may be seen at the neighboring waters trying to tempt the finny tribe.

The cutting down of the study-hour has proved a great boon to the boys and girls, affording them, as it does, a much longer portion of the twilight for out-of-doors.

The plant of the Trenton Watch Co., just across on Monmouth street, have been purchased by the Ingersoll Watch Co. and the wheels will soon be going around again.

The tennis-court has proven a great attraction this year, and is seldom without players. Miss Tilson's niece, Miss Bass, is an enthusiastic player and may often be seen upon our lawn.

The hen that set thirteen eggs and walked off her nest with sixteen chickens has been a fruitful subject of discussion of late. Dawes Sutton thinks she laid three extra ones after she began to set.

Mr. Johnson and his workmen are making a number of diablo spools for the use of the children. We have quite a number of adepts at the game, and all who wish an outfit will be supplied in a few days.

Mr. Woodward passed another mile-stone on life's journey last Monday, and three of the little folks slipped down with a big bunch of roses to remind him that we always hold him in loving remembrance.

Charles Baimlin's cousin had a rather unfortunate experience when he went to visit the fatherland. He was conscripted into the German army, and will serve three years there before returning to America.

Two large new vases for our lawns and three large hanging baskets for our porch have been ordered and will be in place in a few days, and the beauty of our already beautiful surroundings will be greatly enhanced by them.

Pecuniary conditions were such as to preclude the possibility of our attending the great circus which was in town, last week, but we all got a good look at the parade which was one of the finest that had ever been seen here.

Our children will be allowed to take part in the festivities attending the convention and a good time is anticipated. The game of base ball between the pupils and the ex-pupils will be one of the features, and our boys can see nothing to it but a victory; but—

After a siege of measles lasting the whole spring, our infirmary is at last empty again. There were fifty-nine cases altogether and at one time it began to look as if the whole school would be down with it. There were few serious cases, however, and no fatalities.

One might think from the number of bottles found just inside our fence the morning after a holiday that there are some bibulous members to our family. This is not the case though. They are simply left by passers-by who wish to dispose of the evidences of their conviviality.

Our farewell trip for the season was made to the Trent, on Friday afternoon. The entertainment was of unusual excellence, and everybody enjoyed it greatly. The thanks of all are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Cleary, the manager of the house, for his generous treatment of us during the year.

Freddy Walz has always prided himself on being able to play behind the bat without a mask. In the midst of a game on Saturday afternoon, while catching there was a "foul tip" and now Freddy has "two lovely black eyes"; the old, old story of the pitcher, or rather the catcher, who went behind the bat once too often.

Joseph Adlon says that Carmine Pace "can crack jokes that would make a circus clown look like a funeral procession," whatever that means. It was Joseph, too, that said he never passed a millinery store that he did not record a vow to remain single, but then Joseph is always saying something. Wait till he gets within "the light that lies in a woman's eyes!"

Old Jupiter Pluvius interfered in a measure, with our trip to Philadelphia, but we had the finest steamboat on the river and a beautiful recreation pier as our head-quarters at the Philadelphia end, so a splendid day was spent, after all. The trip to Memorial Hall, the horticultural exhibit and the Zoo were missed however. They were only deferred though to another year.

We have a little bit of oiling that needs doing badly, a matter, indeed, of but a moment, and yet, would you believe it, we cannot get a boy to attend to it. The trouble is that it is at the top of our hundred-and-fifty-foot flag-pole, where our vane points persistently north, refusing to recognize the genial southerly breezes that now tell us of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Mr. Sharp were among the Trenton guests of the Delaware Historical Society, on Saturday. A half day amidst the flora and fauna of the upper Brandywine, a visit to Cedarcroft, the old home of Bayard Taylor, and a trolley ride from Yorklynn, through Kennett Square and West Chester to Philadelphia were among the enjoyments of the day.

Mr. Sharp gave the larger boys and girls a lecture on trees and tree-culture on Arbor Day. After the lecture Robert Logan counted our trees and reported that we have ninety altogether. Among the varieties are the sweet gum, the tulip tree, the linden, the beech, the white ash, the chestnut, the English walnut, the black walnut, the Empress tree, the red maple, the sycamore maple, the sugar maple, the Norway maple, the soft maple, the elm, the red oak, the white oak, the black oak, and the post oak.

## A Prosperous Deaf - Mute Barber



Mr. Reyman  
His  
Tonsorial Parlor  
and  
His Home



At North White Lake, N. Y., there is a deaf-mute barber doing a prosperous business in the tonsorial line.

His name is William H. Reyman, a graduate of the Fanwood (New York) School, and the house and shop shown in the pictures is owned by him.

Among his specialties is that of ladies' hair

dressings and facial massage, which he mastered at the New York Barbers' College a year or two ago.

North White Lake is a summer resort in the mountains of Sullivan County, N. Y., and during the summer months his parlors are well patronized at all hours of the day and evening.

Mr. Reyman is a sturdy young man, ambitious and good looking, so last winter when he essayed to capture a life partner, he had no trouble in winning a young Brooklyn woman of his choice. After paying her court a short time they were married and now the happy bride presides over his mountain home.

## Chicago

THE Illinois Home Fund is to be given another Chicagoesque boost on June 19.

That evening, the announcements say, "the Sketch Club, composed of officers and students of the Illinois School for the Deaf, will give a comedy in three acts—"Out of Town"—at Hull House. General admission 25 cents, the proceeds for the benefit of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf."

The same announcement speaks of the fund now amounting to \$5,200, and that \$15,000 is required.

On Labor Day, September 7, a picnic will be given at Harm's Grove for the same "cause."

August 15 is the date decided on for the annual picnic of Chicago Division, N. F. S. D. The Pas-a-Pas Club will have its outing on July 4th.

The article by Miss Lucas in the May number was one of the most interesting the WORKER has had in a long time, serving as it does to show what earnest effort will accomplish for some of us. The list of pieces Miss Lucas mentions as being in her repertory are among the classics, and her mastering them speaks volumes. There are not a few of us, who can recollect what music really means, but who will envy her.

The three deaf clerks in the Chicago Post Office, all of whom have rounded out a quarter of a century in Uncle Sam's employ, are taking considerable interest in the civil service fight now being waged by the officers of the N. A. D. and others. The writer was the first deaf man to receive appointment in the Chicago office—those now there receiving theirs before "civil service reform days"—who qualified in competitive examination, being followed by the late James I. Sansom some years later, and can recollect the turning down he received on applying for reinstatement again some years after he had left the service on account of ill

health. The commissioners then were about as unconvincible as they seem to be today. While the writer does not think—as he has said before in this department—the service is any better in the way of a vocation for the deaf than any well-paying profession or trade, he is among those who are wishing success to the fight for recognition.

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin all have meetings of their state associations this summer. What's the matter with reviving that inter-state home idea and having it discussed in all its phases during these sessions? The inter-state idea, if not national, surely carries with it the solution of the problem every state which has gone at it alone has run up against—that of raising sufficient funds to start, and then to keep things going.

Two thousand words delivered in an address, without one word being spoken or one syllable being heard. Such was the feat accomplished by David S. Rose at a meeting of Deaf-Mutes last night in a hall on Fond du Lac avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. This is the first opportunity the deaf-mutes, in a body of the city of Milwaukee, have been able to hear or see a campaign speech delivered.

The fact that they were to be given the opportunity of seeing one of the candidates for mayor deliver a speech proved to be a good drawing card and about 150 of the city's deaf-mutes gathered at the hall. The only noise in the audience was caused by the creaking of a chair or by the loud burst of applause, which greeted the mysterious signs being made by Mr. Rose who surprised both himself and his friends by the manner in which he acquitted himself. He did not hesitate over one word, but delivered his usual campaign speech without a halt.

No loud shouts nor wild hurrahs greeted the former mayor when he approached subjects dear to the hearts of the listeners, but hand clappings and other similar demonstrations showed Mr. Rose that he made a "hit."

And there was an enthusiastic discussion after the meeting, but not in the usual loud voices characteristic of political meetings. Hand shaking all around, a good night, spelled out on the fingers, concluded Milwaukee's most peculiar political meeting.

Mr. Rose spoke at several other meetings last

night, but nowhere was he greeted with greater warmth and enthusiasm.—*Milwaukee Press.*

F. P. GIBSON.

## Lancaster Points

Mrs. Benjamin W. Musser, living near Eden, has been quite seriously ill with neuralgia of the heart. She was somewhat better when the writer called to see her on Sunday the last of April.

The news of the death of Mr. Elam Will, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, came as a great shock to his numerous friends here in Lancaster. As Mr. Will had several brothers and sisters residing here he was a welcome and frequent visitor to Lancaster. Mr. Will was a graduate of the old Broad and Pine streets Institution at Philadelphia, and was widely known among the deaf of Pennsylvania.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Purvis entertained a small circle of friends at their pretty home "Archdale Farm." Those present were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Myers and little daughter, Mrs. Leslie Hoopes and "yours truly." A very pleasant day was spent and the country certainly looked beautiful in its new spring garb of tender green.

Charles Sommers, a graduate of the Philadelphia Institution, is employed at the Yeates' School near Lancaster, helping to sod the campus, level the tennis court and clean off the baseball ground.

Mrs. S. T. Kauffman, who expected to enter a local hospital this month to undergo an operation, has not yet quite made up her mind to the step, especially as her mother is seriously ill in Synder County.

Gertrude M. Downey spent part of her Easter vacation at Reading and part at Lilitz where she had a delightful if short sojourn. She returned to Yeates' School to resume her duties on Monday after Easter.

Mrs. Frederick, mother of John, Lewis and Lanna Frederick, all of whom are deaf-mutes, died several weeks ago and was buried at Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. David Sonders, who has, for a considerable time, been suffering from a derangement of the mind, is almost well again and it is hoped the difficulty has been completely cured by the doctors who attended him.

Many of the deaf hereabouts are still out of work, especially iron workers and cigarmakers. It is hoped times will soon brighten up again.



## Reminiscences by William Kay

This photograph suggests more facts about the old and new Ontario school during the lifetime of Prof. J. B. McGann, the pioneer teacher who was conspicuously mentioned in my article appearing in your March number. That group was taken early in 1873, shortly after it was first organized by Prof. S. T. Greene at the Belleville school, being its president continuously until his demise in 1890.

Upon happy suggestion of Mr. Peake, the first secretary, the society was named after Lord Dufferin, in compliment to his brilliant career as Governor General of Canada, as well as in remembrance of his visit to the school in 1874. In his speech he compared the deaf students to the workmen in the dark mines picking upward toward the light. He was the British sovereign's only representative offering silver and bronze medals to the students in the literary, and industrial departments of that school on two occasions. His predecessor, Lord Lisgar, visited Prof. McGann's old school in Hamilton in 1869 and replying to an address, presented him by the pupils, said, among other things, that he had visited several deaf schools in Great Britain and had never been more pleased than at the time and that it might, indeed, be the source of true happiness to them to be able to understand the words addressed to them and to make known their thoughts to others.

Messrs. Howe and Ezard, both deceased, were old Hamilton pupils travelling throughout Ontario frequently on behalf of the old school. On few occasions, I accompanied either of them on the same mission. At one time I went with them both to Toronto to give an exhibition, under Prof. McGann's direction, on Speaker's floor in the old local House, on occasion of the voting upon the present old main buildings in Belleville. Moreover, the two former boys, along with the same professor, went to Montreal to help the opening of the school, now Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf and Blind. Its lady superintendent, Mrs. Ashcroft, nee Miss McGann, came there from the Flint school in 1881, after having been there three years. She was present at the Belleville School at the time of Lord Dufferin's visit.

Prof. McKillor was always the treasurer of the society till his death in 1901. He was the most devoted attendant at his first principal McGann's death-bed, even to the last. Prof. McKillor was also the treasurer of the Ontario Deaf-Mute Association and his place is now filled by Mr. Mason, of Toronto, who was the first vice-president of the society and was among Prof. McGann's oldest Belleville pupils.

I am thankfully indebted to Mr. Peake for the original photograph. He returned home at Parry Sound, North of Toronto, quite recently, after an absence of twenty years in the West, mostly at Arkona, Oregon, during which he was for a time given up by his old friends in Ontario as lost. Among the group still living are Mr. Bayne, of City View, near Ottawa, and Mr. A. A. McIntosh, of Parry Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Leathorn, of London, Ont.,



MEMBERS OF THE DUFFERIN "LIT." 1879.—DEAF SCHOOL, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

S. J. Busch, D. Bayne, Vice-Pres.; A. A. McIntosh, Lib.; C. J. Howe  
A. W. Mason M. Ezard, J. J. Peake, Sec.  
Prof. S. T. Greene, Pres.; D. J. McKillop, Treas.  
Wm. Kay W. M. Johnson,

were in this city last month for the funeral of the latter's aged mother, who died suddenly of heart failure. They made a brief call on me in the meantime. They were the graduates of the Belleville and Flint schools, respectively, of the recent decade. Mr. Leathorn was my principal guide at the Flint School during the semi-centennial reunion four years ago.

Mr. W. C. Labelle brought to this institution the second blind male adult last month. Mr. Labelle is brother of Alexander and Noah, the old pupils of the Belleville school of the eighties and ninties respectively. Alex was with me at that school during my last term of 1879-80. He has been several years with that speaking brother at Facabana, Mich., 500 miles northward, and revisited around at home in Ontario not many months ago. Noah was one of my kind companions at the Belleville school during the convention in 1900. He is now located in Winnipeg.

I was much surprised to learn from the *Michigan Mirror* that my Hamilton and Belleville school friend, Mr. William Morrow, was well and shoe-making near Flint. I never heard of his whereabouts for thirty years.

I was pleased to learn from the *Canadian Mute*, by its Detroit correspondent, that my old friend, Miss Ida Babcock, was getting along well with her position in that city. I first knew her when she was small coming to live in Oil Springs twenty years ago and taught her the finger language. Graduating from the Belleville school five years ago, she joined her folks in Detroit, just moving there the same year I landed in Port Huron.

I noticed in the *Mirror* about the marriage of Mr. George Hansez, of Detroit, to Miss Georgina Fairbank, of Sandwich, Ont., occurring a few weeks ago. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hansez at the convention in London in 1902 and again at the last Flint reunion, as well as Mrs. Hansez at the Ontario conventions twice.

WILLIAM KAY.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 12, 1908.

## London, Canada

Mr. I. Cornford, an English mute, has come to London to live with his uncle. He is a shoemaker by trade and has started a shop. He is also a good football player.

Mr. Albert Siess, of Owosso, Mich., was in Berlin, Ontario, lately, attending the funeral of his father who had died there, and to him and family we extend our deep sympathy.

Mrs. W. H. Gould, of this city, and Mrs. Arthur Cullen, of Hamilton, spent a very pleasant day with Mr. Andrew Noyes and his hearing sister at Denfield. While there, they visited the sugar bush and enjoyed themselves very much. Mr. Noyes has sold nearly 350 gallons of syrup this season on the London Market. We think few can beat that.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardenburg were lately the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould, Jr., and had an enjoyable visit. Frank did not work at the carriage factory for three months and he and his wife have now returned to Pontiac, Mich.

Mr. Wm. Corbett, of Owen Sound, was in our city Messrs. W. H. Gould, Jr., and George Jolby spent Good Friday with Mr. Andrew Noyes at Denfield and had some squirrel hunting in his woods. They also visited the sugar bush, where Mr. Noyes makes his maple syrup. He has about 400 trees which are very profitable. Of course, they had all the maple sugar they could eat free.

We, like many others, have lately received from Mr. G. W. Reeves, of Toronto, a nice souvenir card of Convocation Hall, Toronto, where the deaf convention will meet on June 20 to 25. It is a fine place and we expect that about a dozen of our silent people will attend.

Mrs. Geo. Jolby lost her dear mother from pneumonia on April 10th, after nine days' illness. She was a niece of Mrs. W. H. Gould, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jolby and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould, Jr. went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jolby's mother on April 12th. The funeral was largely attended. Mrs. Jolby had been there for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jolby has the sympathy of their many friends in the loss of the dear mother.

Mr. W. H. Gould got a sad telegram from Thamesville on May 3th, saying that Duncan F. Bloom died on May 2nd at 5:30 p.m., resulting from an operation performed at St. Joseph's Hospital in London two years ago. Mr. Gould went there on the early morning train to attend the funeral. The flowers were lovely. About 300 people were at the services to honor the much respected resident of Thamesville. Mrs. Bloom has the sympathy of her many dear friends in the loss of her dear husband. friends in the loss of her dear husband.

## Deaf Pupil Discovered Fire

CHICAGO, May 14.—Search is being made for an incendiary who attempted on Monday to burn the Clark public school containing 1,600 children, at Ashland avenue and West Thirteenth street.

The fire started at the foot of one of the stairways. The lower steps had been saturated with kerosene and a basket of shavings and paper set on fire. The flames had not yet caught the oil-soaked wood when the alarm was given. Three of the thirty rooms in the building are filled with deaf and dumb pupils and forty blind students are scattered through the various grades. The fire was discovered by one of the mutes. Terrified, he ran back to the school room, seized Miss Martin, the head teacher in the deaf and dumb department, by the skirts, and dragged her to the top of the landing. Miss Martin called the janitor and the fire was extinguished.

No fire alarm was sounded and only a few of the children knew anything had happened.—*State Gazette*.



# National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

## "The FRAT" DEPARTMENT

Edited by FRANCIS P. GIBSON, Room 3, 79 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.  
[To whom all communications should be addressed.]



### DIRECTORY of BOARD of DIRECTORS Of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

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1232 W. 13th St., Chicago, Ill.	
F. A. Lawrason	.....Organizer for Michigan
1200 Oak St., Flint, Mich.	
Patrick Dolan	.....Organizer for Kentucky
520 E. St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.	
F. K. T. Lee	.....Organizer for Arkansas
School for the Deaf, Little Rock, Ark.	
John Shea	.....Organizer for New Hampshire
Box 275, West Derry, N. H.	
Thomas McGinness	.....Organizer for Ohio
719 Buckingham St., Columbus, Ohio.	
Adolph Brizius, Sr.	.....Organizer for Indiana
1718 Canal St., Evansville, Ind.	
Jesse T. Warren	.....Organizer for Tennessee
200 N. College St., Nashville, Tenn.	
S. H. Lantz	.....Organizer for Kansas
Box 214, Olathe, Kan.	
O. H. C. Angelroth	.....Organizer for Wisconsin
639 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.	

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Francis P. Gibson	.....Chairman	.....Chicago, Ill.
George E. Morton	.....	.....Chicago, Ill.
Alfred A. Bierlein	.....	.....Chicago, Ill.
Rev. John W. Michaels	.....	.....Little Rock, Ark.
Sidney W. King	.....	.....Little Rock, Ark.

Sergeants-at-Arms: Preston L. Stevenson, Findlay, Ohio.  
George Hartman, Louisville, Kentucky.

### DIVISION DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO DIVISION, CHICAGO, ILL.	
Secretary.....G. A. Christenson, 1187 W. North Ave.	
DETROIT DIVISION, DETROIT, MICH.	
Secretary.....Michael Lysaught, 129 Beech St.	
SAGINAW DIVISION, SAGINAW, MICH.	
Secretary.....F. O. Ramage, 529 S. 4th Ave.	
LOUISVILLE DIVISION, LOUISVILLE, KY.	
Secretary.....George E. Hartman, 1710 S. Floyd St.	
LITTLE ROCK DIVISION, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	
Secretary.....Leon B. Powell, 224 Denison St.	
NASHUA DIVISION, NASHUA, N. H.	
Secretary.....W. E. White, 128 Bowers St.	
DAYTON DIVISION, DAYTON, OHIO.	
Secretary.....Jackson Bates, 34 W. Cornell St.	
BAY CITY DIVISION, BAY CITY, MICH.	
Secretary.....Charles T. Miller, 306 Spruce St.	
CINCINNATI DIVISION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.	
Secretary.....Emil Schneider, 1923 Montrose St.	
EVANSVILLE DIVISION, EVANSVILLE, IND.	
Secretary.....Adolph Brizius, Sr., 1718 Canal St.	
NASHVILLE DIVISION, NASHVILLE, TENN.	
Secretary.....Gordon Midget, 1928 Ninth Ave.	
SPRINGFIELD DIVISION, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.	
Secretary.....Frank C. Reitman, Y. M. C. A. Building.	
OLATHE DIVISION, OLATHE, KANSAS.	
Secretary.....S. H. Lantz, Box 214.	
FLINT DIVISION, FLINT, MICH.	
Secretary.....E. M. Bristol, 418 E. Court St.	
TOLEDO DIVISION, TOLEDO, OHIO.	
Secretary.....John E. Curry, 1524 Bell Ave.	
MILWAUKEE DIVISION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
Secretary.....Samuel Sutter, 1807 Meinicke Ave.	
COLUMBUS DIVISION, COLUMBUS, OHIO.	
Secretary.....C. M. Rice, 527 S. 18th St.	
MICHIGAN CITY DIVISION, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.	
Secretary.....Benjamin S. Berg, 238 Hendricks St.	

### Editorial

"Real enjoyment and solid satisfaction comes in meeting on the level."—A. L. Pach.

Thanks, Mr. Maynard, for the bouquet. "The Owl" has one more good "Hoot, mon!" to its credit.

Our Society has no hired agents to build it up, so it rests upon each member to do his share of that part of the work.

"Every fraternalist, whether he has been formally



GEORGE E. HARTMAN,  
Secretary of Louisville Division and Assistant  
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Grand Division.

ordained or not, has a license to preach the gospel of Fraternity."—The National Union.

"The deaf man is just human enough to want to be on a par with the people with whom he associates. He not only wants to talk, but he wants to be talked to."—A. L. Pach.

Beginning with this issue the Claims Committee of the Grand Division will give a detailed monthly report of all benefit claims paid during the preceding month, showing name of member, amount paid, nature of disability, etc.

"I would rather be a janitor of a club of deaf people—congenial deaf people, I mean, of course—than Worthy Grand High Priest of the Order of Thingumbobs, if I am the lone deaf man among a lot of hearing ones."—A. L. Pach.

"A legless man isn't going to take his exercise running on crutches, and we are in exactly that position when we affiliate with hearing bodies. No matter how kindly disposed the hearing men are, 'we do not fit in,' as some one expressed it some years ago."—A. L. Pach.

After this issue of the SILENT WORKER there will be but one more printed this summer—that for July

—and then the paper ceases publication for the vacation months, to resume with the October issue. Our members will receive the *Frat* direct from headquarters for August and September.

In our ranks we have quite a few "brothers by blood," as well as brothers in the cause, but it has been left to Cincinnati Division to prove that the saying, "like father, like son," also has a place among our precepts—among its members being Messrs. John and Herbert Schutte, father and son.

George S. Beyer, of Seymour, Ind., a member of Evansville Division, has been awarded the first prize of an emblem charm which was offered by Grand Corresponding Secretary Long to the individual member securing the most applications for membership between February 1st and May 1st. Mr. Beyer had the pleasure of endorsing a total of seven applications. With the prize, Mr. Beyer has our congratulations for the hustling abilities shown.

We continue to receive post office notices of changes of addresses, "removed, left no address," "address incorrect," and complaints of failure to receive "my paper." These mistakes and failures can only be made right by the members themselves. It costs but one cent, for a postal card, to insure your getting your paper at the right address—the card to come to Mr. Gibson with the notice of any change to be made.

"Any institution in existence today which loves morality, refines sensibilities, advances education, relieves distress, visits the sick room, buries the dead and cares for the aged and infirm is from God and all God, and is doing the work commanded by Christ. . . . The man who raises his hand to smite such organizations as this becomes not a friend but an enemy to all the best interests of society."—Rev. R. Keene Ryan.

We are indebted to the *Kentucky Standard* for the loan of the excellent half-tone portrait of George Hartman which we use in this issue. The *Standard* says of him: He is leading member of the Louisville Division of the N. F. S. D., being Secretary of the Division. He is also Sergeant-at-Arms of the national organization, having been elected at the National Convention held in Cincinnati last summer. He is very popular among his associates, both deaf and hearing, and has the confidence of all who know him.

As will be seen in the official notice in this issue, the rate table question is confronting us. It had been hoped that action on this could be deferred until our next convention in Louisville in 1909, but it now looks as though it will have to be taken up earlier. In Illinois, where the Society is chartered, and in several other states where we have members the adoption of this table is not required, but the A. F. C. is making efforts towards its being so and it is possible that every state will sooner or later have the table a requisite to the licensing of all fraternal. The N. F. S. D. has every wish to comply with the law wherever it gains a footing and in this new phase of the situation it has to meet conditions natural to its growth and a sound foundation. Our members everywhere should study this question now, as it is to be the most important one that will most likely come up for their consideration and adop-





PHOTO BY WITTE

SILENT WORKER ENG

## A GLIMPSE AT HEADQUARTERS AND ITS STAFF.

From left to right.—Trustee Bierlein, State Organizer Sibitzky, Secretary Long, President Kleinhans, Treasurer Barrow, Trustee Gibson, Trustee Morton.

tion this year. It not only effects each individual member, but also means a much stronger Society and will serve to put the "Reserve Fund" at the point which is required in such an organization. The rate table printed on page 123 of the April WORKER will give an idea of what ours would be like when adopted.

## Official Notices

As the state of Wisconsin has made the use of the National Fraternal Congress table of rates compulsory all fraternal societies doing business in that state had the choice of either conforming their rates to that table or withdrawing from the state. The N. F. S. D. rates being considerably lower than that which obtains in Wisconsin, the Grand Secretary was officially informed that while the members of Milwaukee Division could meet for lodge purposes and remit their dues personally to the Grand Division, they could not collect dues or solicit new members until the rate table is followed. To comply with the requirements noted is manifestly impossible until the Society either adopts these rates by advancing its own or lowering the amount of the death benefit, in convention or by proper amendment to its laws.

After thoroughly canvassing the subject the members of the Milwaukee Division voted unanimously to voluntarily disband for such time as may be necessary and transfer their individual membership to Chicago Division. In order to keep up the fraternal spirit and association, the Milwaukee members will form and incorporate the "Fraternal Society of the Deaf of Wisconsin" for social purposes only. This new organization will be in spirit a branch of Chicago Division.

The members of Milwaukee Division are the strongest of supporters of the N. F. S. D. and its objects and will continue to be active members thereof.

It is probable that this method of procedure will have to be followed in other states where the Society has Divisions whose Insurance Laws make the adoption of the Fraternal Congress rates mandatory—until the Society can make provision for compliance with such laws.

The Executive Committee at headquarters will soon issue a full statement of the situation to the Divisions. In the meantime the members are requested to post themselves on the rate question as much as possible so that they will be prepared for its being fully understood when it comes up for action.

R. L'H. LONG,  
Grand Secretary.

## Division Notes and Personals

Bay City Division is making plans for a big picnic and general good time at Wenona Beach on July 4th.

J. Orrie Harris writes from Los Angeles that he and several others made up a party which had a taste of mountain climbing last month, ascending Mt. Wilson, a trip of some nine miles. He also says the Los Angeles frats all had the pleasure of seeing the United States fleet during its stop there.

Edward DesRocher, of Chicago, was married to Miss Annie Day, of St. Louis, April 25.

Charles Kessler, of Chicago, was in Rochester, N. Y., the week of May 4th, attending the funeral of his father.

Messrs. Spears and Long, of Chicago Division, were in Milwaukee May 2nd and attended the meeting of Milwaukee Division that evening.

Ben Berg, of Michigan City, was a recent visitor in Brazil, Ind., calling on the frats of that city.

Hugh Gates, of Decatur, Ill., was the recipient of a birthday surprise party recently. The frats of Decatur, Terre Haute and Brazil engineered the affair.

The Rev. Mr. Michaels has been obliged to give up the lecture tour he had planned for the Northern and Eastern states owing to his Southern engagements taking up so much of his time.

Anaclel Mercier is as proud of his membership in the Frats and the fraternal button thereof as a boy with his first pair of boots. The boots are useful, as one knows, and Mr. Mercier knows a good thing when he sees it, as witness his Frat membership.—A. L. M. in *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, Holyoke, Mass., letter.

The last report concerning our relief fund was given in the *News* of Feb. 23rd, 1907. Since then the sum of forty dollars fifty cents has been drawn out of the fund—\$20.50 from the money contributed by the Fraternal Society of the Deaf, \$2.50 from that which came from Rev. Mr. Philip Hasenstab, of Chicago, \$12.50 from the Ladies' Aid Society of Chicago and \$5 from the Ladies' Aid Society of Council Bluffs, for the support of a family. As the Deaf Relief Society of San Francisco has accomplished its mission for good, it was decided as best to return the balance as follows—\$20.55, \$2.50 and \$5 to the respective sources named above. This was done with thanks on behalf of the sufferers of the great catastrophe of April 18, 1906. Although we appreciate the prompt response of pecuniary aid from the Eastern deaf, yet we are pleased to say that we did not have to rely wholly upon outside help to recover from our misfortune. The amount

of our pecuniary aid has exceeded \$200.—*California News*.

Cincinnati Division gave a social, with games and prizes, April 25, Messrs. Schneider and Fisher having the arrangements in charge.

George Hanson, formerly of Bay City, is now located in Lincoln, Cal., on the 90 acre ranch of a brother. He says he is going to try to locate a gold mine. It's pretty lonesome, he says, as there are no deaf people near him and he misses the little chats so dear to us all.

Saturday evening, April 11, the Columbus Division, No. 18, N. F. S. D. met at the residence of Mr. Fred Schwartz. Mr. C. M. Rice sprang a surprise entirely unlooked for on the Schwartz family. Learning that Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz had been married ten years, Mrs. Rice started out to have some fun and a good time. A big crowd was slyly invited and each one told to take some thing in tin and something for refreshments and meet promptly at 8.30 at the corner of Main St. and Parsons Ave. A crowd gathered that beat any similar party ever given in Columbus by the deaf.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Barnes have moved to their own home on his father's farm, and Mr. Barnes will work for his father this season. Their address is Route 2, Beckett, Ohio.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Louisville Division gave a leap year party May 2 and a raffle party April 25. That convention fund is growing.

Columbus Division will also be among the Divisions holding a picnic on July 4.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Woodworth, of Chicago, a daughter, April 29.

Frank Smith, of Ypsilanti, Mich., was a visitor in Toledo, April 19, the guest of W. J. Nichols.

May 23 Cincinnati Division has a social for which the arrangements are unique. It's something of a "leap year" nature it seems. Misses Herzig and Lawson are at the helm.

J. A. Breedlove, of Chicago Division, has moved to Louisville. He dropped in on Cincinnati en route.

J. F. Vinson, of Warren, Ark., has moved to Porter, Okla.

W. R. Pixley, of Humansville, Mo., was a visitor at Little Rock, last month and attended the meeting of the Division there.

Little Rock Division held a "fishing party" April 3, which was well attended and realized a tidy sum for the local treasury. There will be a strawberry festival given in May.

Toledo Division will celebrate its first anniversary on the evening of June 20. The Toledo frats intend it to be an event to be remembered. On July 4 a picnic will be held out in the country.

The Toledo frats are all employed. Many of them had been experiencing lay-offs this spring in common with the brethren elsewhere.

## Claims Committee's Report

For the month of April, 1908.

(This report gives name and residence of member, amount of benefit drawn and cause of disability.)

E. C. Burch, Indianapolis, Ind.	\$ 5.00
Heart Failure.	
Louis Newman, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Lagrippe.	
Percy W. Ligon, Bon Aqua, Tenn.	5.00
Cold In Chest.	
B. T. Allison, Little Rock, Ark.	5.00
Sprained Arm.	
James A. Breedlove, Louisville, Ky.	5.00
Blood Poisoning.	
Horace W. Buell, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Appendicitis.	
Samuel Wardman, Lowell, Mass.	5.00
Sprained Wrist.	

Total for the month.....\$35.00

(Continued on next page.)

### Treasurer's Report

From April 1 to 30, 1908.

BALANCES.	
From Last Statement.....	\$3,534.38
RECEIPTS.	
Financial Secretary A. M. Martin.....	335.15
Sale of 2 Badges.....	1.00
Total Balances and Receipts.....	\$3,870.53
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sick and Accident Benefits.....	\$ 35.00
Organizers' Expenses—	
J. J. Kleinhans.....	2.00
Adolph Brizius.....	10.00
Thomas McGinness.....	6.00
F. W. Sibitzky.....	2.00
John Shea.....	2.00
J. T. Warren.....	2.00
Office Expenses.....	2.00
Office Rent.....	13.00
Gas.....	1.53
Corresponding Secretary's Expenses.....	2.00
Treasurer's Expenses.....	.50
Board of Trustees' Expenses.....	.75
Frat Department Expenses.....	1.00
The Silent Worker.....	27.45
Badges and Buttons.....	25.00
Total Disbursements.....	\$ 132.23
RECAPITULATION.	
Total Balances and Receipts.....	\$3,870.53
Total Disbursements.....	132.23
Total Balances, April 30, 1908.....	\$3,738.30

*Treasurer's Note*—In this report the benefit claims paid are given in one total sum. Details will be found in the Claims Committee's Report elsewhere.

### Financial Secretary's Report

From April 1 to 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	
Chicago Division.....	\$ 81.80
Detroit Division.....	28.60
Saginaw Division.....	6.05
Louisville Division.....	21.45
Little Rock Division.....	18.10
Nashua Division.....	11.55
Dayton Division.....	16.50
Bay City Division.....	6.05
Cincinnati Division.....	13.75
Evansville Division.....	33.20
Nashville Division.....	15.40
Springfield Division.....	18.40
Olathe Division.....	32.50
Flint Division.....	7.15
Toledo Division.....	6.60
Milwaukee Division.....	12.00
Columbus Division.....	4.40
Michigan City Division.....	1.65
Total Receipts.....	\$335.15
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Forwarded to Treasurer Barrow.....	\$335.15

### Applications for Membership.

Since last list, up to May 15, 1908.

Fred W. Shelton, (Evansville).....	Seymour, Ind.
Addison Brasel, (Evansville).....	Howell, Ind.
Frank B. Shanahan (Toledo).....	Fremont, O.
Patrick J. Connolly, (Columbus)....	Columbus, O.
Joseph R. Goldman, (Cincinnati)....	Middletown, O.

### Flaw Hunters

There are people who have a perpetual faculty for detecting evil or the appearance of evil in every man's character. They have a fatal scent for carrion. They think they have a wonderful knowledge of human nature. A less offensive type of the same tendency leads some people to find apparent satisfaction in the discovery and proclamation of the

slightest defects in the habits of good men, and the conduct of public institutions. They cannot talk about the benefits conferred by a great hospital without lamenting some insignificant blot in its laws, and some trifling want of prudence in its management. Speak to them about a man whose good work everybody is admiring and they cool your ardor by regretting that he is so rough in his manner, and his temper is so hasty, or that he is so fond of applause. They seem to hold to a belief requiring them to prove the impossibility of human perfection. They detect the slightest alloy in the pure gold of human goodness. That there was spots on the sun is, with them, more than an observed fact. There are people who, if they hear an organ, find out at once which are the poorest stops. If they listen to a great speaker, they remember nothing but some lips in the construction of a sentence, the inconsistency of a metaphor, or the evolutions of an argument. While their friends are admiring the wealth and beauty of a tree whose branches are weighed down with fruit, they have discovered a solitary laugh, lost in the golden affluence, on which nothing is hanging. Fortunately, we have but a few of these flaw hunters in this community, but that is a few too many.—*Pocahontas Star-Herald.*

### Eastern Canada

Mrs. James A. Dexter, of Windham, N. H., U. S. A., (nee Maria Mosher), who has been visiting her old home in Windsor, N. S., for several months, was honored with a visit from the stork on April 4th, and Mr. and Mrs. Dexter are the proud possessors of a girl baby.

Mr. Robert C. Tupper, an aged deaf-mute, of Middle Stewiacke, N. S., passed away on April 4th, we learn from a Halifax newspaper. He was about seventy-one years old. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss R. E. Bentley, of Billtown, N. S., a son and a daughter. Mr. Tupper had two deaf brothers, two deaf cousins, four deaf nephews and one deaf niece, who are all dead with the exception of two of the nephews, Carl and Fred, who are now in the West. Mr. Tupper was one of the earliest pupils of the school for the deaf at Halifax, N. S., when it was founded in the year of 1856 and was in a class of William Gray's school, who was the founder and first teacher of the school. It will be remembered that Mr. Tupper, with his wife, was present at the convention of the M. D. M. A. held at Truro, N. S., in September last. Mrs. Tupper has the sympathy of her many friends.

*The Daily Telegraph* of April 15th published in St. John, N. B. says:—

"At the regular meeting of the St. John Deaf-Mutes' Association held last evening the following officers were elected for the next half year:—President, William Baillie; Secretary, William McDonald; Treasurer, Howard Breen; Committee of Management:—S. J. Doherty, H. Rennick, W. O. Barnaby, John McCarthy. The election was interesting and afforded much friendly rivalry. The association, which has been in existence just one year, is in a flourishing condition and doing excellent work among the deaf of the city." Well done for the St. John. "Mack" pins his congratulations to this item.

A special meeting of the officers and directors of the M. D. M. A. was held in the parlors of the Clifton House, St. John, N. B., on the afternoon of Good Friday, April 17th, for the purpose of considering details in connection with the coming convention which is to take place at St. John. The following officers attended the meeting:—President, George S. Mackenzie, Moncton, N. B.; First Vice-President, S. J. Doherty, St. John, N. B.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred Harvey, Halifax, N. S., and Directors, Miss Beatrice E. McLean, William Baillie, E. E. Prince and Chester Brown, all of St. John, N. B.; T. D. Ruggles, Bridgetown, N. S., and Elderkin Allen, Amherst, N. S. The absent officers were secretary, Leo. T. Goucher; treasurer, Alfred Harvey and directors Miss Edith L. Morrison and A. G. McPartridge, all of Halifax, N. S. The secretary's absence was felt very much. At

3.15 o'clock P.M., the meeting was called to order with President Mackenzie in the chair and it took over three hours before it came to an end, the meeting being a lively one. The arranging of the date took up a great deal of time and August 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th, 1908, were decided upon as the most suitable time for holding the next convention. A committee was appointed to endeavor to make arrangements for a trip on the St. John river if possible and a big picnic for the visiting delegates. Directors Baillie, who is president of the St. John Deaf-Mute Association, in behalf of that association tendered the use of their rooms for the convention fee of charge. The offer was gratefully accepted by President Mackenzie. The meeting then adjourned. Before leaving the hotel Miss B. E. McLean pleasantly served the officers with lemonade and cake.

The visiting officers were invited to spend the evening with the deaf people at their association's quarters. The evening was enjoyably spent in conversation, and a few short stories and addresses were delivered. During the evening Miss B. E. McLean unexpectedly entertained them with ice cream and cake, which was much appreciated. At the close of the evening a vote of hearty thanks was tendered to Miss McLean, who is a most valuable member of the local association, having taken great interest in it.

Mack's wife was pleasantly reminded that she passed her twenty-eighth birthday on May 1st. On that evening several hearing and speaking friends dropped into her pretty home in a body to greet her and to present her with a very large birthday cake mounted with twenty-eight lighted colored candles and a handsome brooch. The evening was enjoyed in playing whist and a nice supper was served at the close of the evening.

Mr. George S. Mackenzie, president of the M. D. M. A., who is raising a fund for the Gray and Hutton monument, has received subscriptions, amounting to eighty-two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$82.25). Mr. Mackenzie is very anxious to have collected two hundred dollars or more before the next convention of the M. D. M. A. meets at St. John in August next. The names of the subscribers who have kindly contributed towards the above memorial, may appear in the July number.

The fourth convention of the Maritime Deaf Mute Association will be held at St. John, N. B., on August 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1908. Don't forget the dates. MACK.

### Some Causes of Semi-Deafness

The observant cannot have failed to notice during the past few years a remarkable increase in the use by persons of all ages and classes of ear-trumpets and other contrivances to assist the sense of hearing. To what can this modern ailment of the half-deafness be due?

An elderly practitioner, speaking from a lengthy experience, declare that the frequent use of the telephone was a prolific cause of unequal hearing. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred listen to the telephone receiver. The left ear thus gradually becomes more sensitive and acute; the right does not actually lose power or sensitiveness, but it falls behind its more used-mate.

Another doctor attributed semi-deafness to failing to protect the ear while driving or motoring.

One medical man adduced a strange cause for deafness in stating that the game of hockey produced this abnormality. This was entirely due to the nervous reflex action upon the complicated nerve plexus around the ear, resulting from the one-sided effort put forth in dealing the stroke. The same thing had been noted to a slighter degree in the case of golf when it is carried to excessive play.

Another doctor was of the opinion that the half-deafness, or hardness of hearing in one ear, was due mainly to nervousness, just as many people who hear perfectly always responded with a blank "Eh?" to anything that is said to them casually. They have heard, but an awkward, and by no means admirable habit, leads them to ask for a reception.



## With Our Exchanges

CONDUCTED BY R. B. LLOYD.

Mr. S. T. Walker for four years past superintendent of the Louisiana School for the Deaf, has tendered his resignation to take effect September 1st. The reason assigned is failing health.

Mr. F. W. Booth has charge of the Bureau now, owing to the death of Hon. John Hitz, the Superintendent. A better man than Mr. Booth can not be found for the Superintendency, we think.

The controversy between M. Marage, of *Siren* fame, and the Director of the National Institution for the Deaf in Paris, is not ended yet. M. Marage did not respond to the invitation to submit his apparatus to a conference of the professors of that institution. There the matter stands.—*British Deaf Times*.

A. C. Campbell, a linotype operator, formerly a member of the Free Press staff, who is now at the coast, is in a fair way to inherit a fortune, according to the *Vancouver World*. Campbell is deaf and dumb and one of the most eccentric characters ever seen in the west. He is 59 years old and one of the best operators in the business. He is searching for a missing brother, who is known to have made a fortune at the coast some years ago.—*Free Press*.

Our superintendent received a letter from a deaf-mute farmer in Oklahoma. It was one of the hardest letters to understand, ever received here. But there was one thing in it plain enough and pitiful. That was the fact that the writer had a deaf sister, twenty-five years old, who had never been to school, but wanted to go. He has 160 acres of land, enough to yield him a good living, but one thing keeps him from being happy. He is lonely.—*The Kansas Star*.

Seven thousand frogs have been bought from a breeder near Hildeheim and placed in the ditches, pools and small lakes at Finkenburg, a small place in the woods to the west of Berlin, to which thousands of Berliners and their families flock on Sunday. This experiment is being made in hope of reducing the plague of mosquito-like gnats which breed in millions and make life in the woods, or wherever there is marshy ground, unbearable. Frogs are particularly fond of the larvae of the gnats, and it is hoped that in this manner the plague will be reduced.

We do not think that the term "dummy" should be taken seriously, no matter how offensive it may seem as it is not infrequently applied to hearing people connected with schools for the deaf. People and even the reporters have no thought of giving offence when they use the term, and often they are not aware that the deaf object to its use as applying to them. As our friend of the *Standard* says we may as well therefore be philosophical, and believe that when the term is used in the case of the deaf it does not imply what is meant when the same word is used to a hearing person.—*The Silent Echo*.

The New York *Journal* recently made the surprising statement that eighty per cent of the pupils of the New York (Fanwood) School were of foreign parentage. It is to be expected that in a cosmopolitan seaport city, and the one that receives the main stream of the incoming tide of immigrants, the proportion of foreign born children in school should be large, but eighty per cent seems an abnormal number. Where do the native born deaf come in? It looks as if this large foreign element, representing many nationalities, must present some problems that schools farther inland do not have to face.

In the Kentucky School there is not at this time, a single pupil of foreign birth, and it rarely happens that we have one.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Now that the base-ball season has opened we may expect to see that offensive term "dummy" brought into frequent use again in the sporting columns of the daily papers, in referring to numerous deaf professional players in base ball. There seems to be no way to secure a cessation in the use of the objectionable term, so the deaf will have to accept the situation philosophically, or if they can't do that "grin and bear it" as best as they may. One thing the editors of the l. p. f. can and should do—discontinue the word and never admit it to their columns in its objectionable sense. If an item is taken from a daily paper concerning some deaf player let the editor make it a point to always run his blue pencil through that word. Every paper has some influence, and should use it all, and at all times, in the interest of the Deaf.—*Kentucky Standard*.

About the Convention? Well if indications count for anything, we shall have a big crowd, for we have already requests for reserved tents and rooms for more than one hundred teachers and superintendents. If lectures from men of national prominence, addresses and discussions from the best men and women in our own profession and class demonstrations of our methods and work mean much, we shall have an educational feast. Then for the spice of life there will be entertainment enough to please all who partake of our western hospitality.

The Governor of Utah will be with us, as will the Superintendent of Public Instruction of our State. Then we shall have a lecture from Dr. Henry Suzzalo, of Columbia University, and Dr. William G. Anderson, of Yale University. Both of these gentlemen are educators of note and will give us much food for thought.—*Utah Eagle*.

As to schools for the deaf President Brown of our Board of Trustees says: "The new law (Acts 1907) changed the name of the Institution to THE INDIANA STATE

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, and especially provided that it should not be regarded nor classed as a benevolent or charitable institution but as an educational institution of the state conducted wholly as such. This we believe to be one of the most important acts of the last Legislature. It is not a charitable or benevolent institution. It is educational in every particular, the same as any other public school in the State. This gives the school its proper place in our educational system. The pupils are not criminals, they are not insane, they are not incorrigible, they are not mental or moral defectives, they are not homeless, they are not objects of charity; they are simply students, and as such should not be obliged to pass under an assumed name for the purpose of securing that which is their right, an education, and which the state owes them as a matter of right."—*The Silent Worker*.

"The story of the Volta Bureau is interesting. The beginning of it lies back in Italy more than one hundred and fifty years ago, when Alessandro Volta, who was to make a study of electricity, was born.

Later Napoleon had a great opinion of the Italian scientist and established the Volta prize.

This prize, a great reward for inventions or discoveries, is not conferred at regular intervals. In fact, it has been given only three or four times. In 1880 it was voted to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in recognition of his service to the world in producing the telephone.

The prize amounted to about \$10,000. The original \$10,000, through investments, became \$100,000.

Part of this money was used for building the structure wherein is housed the Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Helen Keller herself turned the first spadeful of earth May 1, 1894.

Part of the structure really is a library and absolutely unique at that. At the rear of the building, which is fire proof, the steel book stacks contain thousands of books, periodicals and pamphlets, forming the most remarkable collections of statistics in regard to the deaf that exists anywhere in the world.—*Mt. Airy World*.

The older deaf have a very important duty to perform toward the younger generation at this time: it is to urge every one to return to school to complete or better his or her education. It is to be supposed that every adult deaf-mute realizes his own limitations and the obstacles his lack of hearing is to his getting along in life. It ought to be evident to all that the better his education, so much are his chances of success increased; higher wages, better grades of work, and a wider range to choose from are his. Some adult deaf-mutes have acted quite contrary to their duty in this respect and gone so far as to urge and advise their young fellows to give up school altogether.

It is safe to claim that those deaf persons who stick to school until the very end of their course, earn higher wages, find more congenial employment, besides enjoying broader mental life than those who quit partly educated. And in addition they command much greater esteem and consideration in a community. Hearing people as a rule are much interested and well disposed toward an intelligent, well educated deaf-mute. We might add also that by keeping at school under proper restraints during those critical years when character is forming, the young people are ever so much better prepared to maintain an upright life in the face of the temptations that invariably beset all.—*Register*.

Some of our exchanges are after those superintendents and others connected with the schools, who attend and take part in the meetings of National Conference of Charities on the ground that it tended to establish more strongly in the minds of the masses the old idea that schools for the deaf and blind are charitable institutions. The writer is inclined to believe there is something in it, particularly when he notes that the Governor of this state, a most eminent divine and an educator of the first class, who ranks this school with the University, the State Normal and his own splendid institution, Denver University, in making his selection of delegates to the Conference chose almost the entire delegation from the offices and boards of the Insane Hospital, the Penitentiary, the Reform Schools and the Deaf and Blind including the Superintendent, with not one appointment from the other four great educational institutions of the state. There was certainly an implied compliment in the selections made, which was thoroughly appreciated and the matter is mentioned only to show that even the best informed and the best trained minds naturally place our schools as they have generally been classed all these years. To change this sentiment will require years of the most careful handling, but it will be changed.

One indication of progress is that the program for the Conference contained not one item of reference to the deaf or blind specifically and no discussion of them or their needs was deliberately planned for, for which we are truly thankful.—*Colorado Index*.

Mr. F. W. Booth, Secretary of the Speech Association, has been asked by Dr. A. G. Bell to take charge of the Volta Bureau as acting Superintendent until a successor to Dr. John Hitz is chosen. It would please the members of the profession greatly to see Mr. Booth, who was for many years a teacher, made the permanent head. One objection might be made,—the Bureau was established for the purpose of collecting, and diffusing information concerning the deaf and their education, without regard to method; to place it in charge of one who is enlisted heart and soul in a campaign to further the interests of a single method would appear to be narrowing the scope of Bureau, but this objection is only apparent, not real. The Bureau collects information with reasonable impartiality, but when it comes to disseminating it, that is another matter. The moving spirit in creating the Speech Association was the same one responsible for the creation of the Volta Bureau, and the one can, in its published literature, be generally as safely counted on to reflect the views of "the power behind the throne" as the other. No change in the policy of the Bureau need be looked for, no matter who is appointed to succeed Mr. Hitz, and Mr. Booth would bring to the position a knowledge of the deaf and of matter pertaining to their education that would be particularly valu-

able. He is thoroughly honest with himself as well as others and those who disagree with him never question his absolute sincerity. As head of the Volta Bureau he would command the confidence and good will of educators of all shades of belief, and we hope that he will be appointed to the position, if he desires it.—*Kentucky Standard*.

That the most clear circumstantial evidence may be misleading was illustrated in an east bound Angola car, yesterday morning, to the astonishment of the conductor and 25 or 30 passengers. As the car approached Fifty-second street, the conductor approached to collect the fare of a man who had gotten on a few squares back. He was sitting on a seat by himself, looking out of the window. "Fare, please," said the conductor most politely. The man continued looking out of the window. "Fare, please," repeated the conductor a little more insistently, but still no response. "Fare please," he shouted once again, this time right in the man's ear, but the passenger was more engrossed in the scenery than ever. The conductor had been up against men who tried to beat the company out of a fare in just this way, and he determined to take summary measures. "If you don't pay your fare I will put you off the car," he shouted losing his temper. Still no response. The conductor grabbed the man roughly by the shoulder. That individual jumped as if he had been shot. Looking up in a most surprised way, he meekly handed over his ticket. "Why didn't you pay up before?" asked the conductor, but again the passenger was taking a keen interest in the scenery and made no reply. At Forty-eighth street a policeman got in the car, and the conductor told him his troubles. "Why, man, that fellow's deaf and dumb; he didn't hear you," said the cop. The conductor took out his accident pad, wrote an apology and handed it to the deaf-mute. The latter acknowledged it with a nod and again became absorbed in the scenery.—*Philadelphia Record*.

In a recent number of the *School Helper*, Mr. William Wade had an article in which he expressed his opinion in unmistakably plain language of those hyper-sensitive persons who could frown upon and repress the tendency of deaf-blind children to make use of the sense of smell in distinguishing people. He cites the case of one gentle blind-deaf girl who was frightened and humiliated by sharp reproach from a person who did not consider it proper for her to make use of her sense of smell in his case. We have no patience with people who are so small-souled that they cannot unbend their dignity and waive the ordinary proprieties a little in special cases. Of course it may not be pleasant to people for the first time to have a blind-deaf child use the olfactory sense in such a way, but circumstance alter cases, and a truly great and kindly nature would not deny to one of these little ones doomed to dwell in silence and darkness, any means of getting in touch with the outside world. Let these "finicky" persons imagine themselves in the place of a blind-deaf child, groping in darkness and silence for knowledge of the outer world by means only of taste, touch and smell. Then if they were restored to their normal condition, we might find them exercising a little more tolerance and charity toward the unfortunate ones upon whom the hand of God has rested so heavily. Nature is kinder than man. She believes in compensation. And in the case of the deaf-blind she undoubtedly tries to compensate by developing the remaining senses. If the quickened sense of smell helps these little ones learn more of the world around them, let them make use of it. If you belong to the supersensitive class, you have one simple recourse, keep your distance from the blind-deaf and they will not annoy you, and it is possible that they can get along without your attentions.—*Minu. Companion, Faribault*.

There is no doubt about the ability of Leslie Oren to recognize people with whom he has often been in contact by the sense of smell. Two or three years after he was admitted as a pupil it was discovered that his sense of smell was very acute, and that he was making use of it in recognizing his friends. One afternoon when a number of people were sitting in the reception hall with Leslie, a dozen or more handkerchieves were thrown into his lap. He immediately smelled each one and recognized the owner of all except two.

Persons at the Institution often go into his school-room where he is at work and in a little bit he stops his typewriter, calling the person by name. Mrs. Cureton, his teacher, will say, "How do you know that it is so and so?" His reply is "I smell them," or "I felt their walk."

One evening when he did not expect his teacher to come he was in the reception hall with several others when his teacher came in. Leslie's hands were put behind his back and he was asked "Who came in." He immediately sniffed the air and said, "Mrs. Cureton." So it has been with many, many persons who approached him without any warning or touch whatever, he calls their names. Sometimes he misses it but in a large majority of the cases his knowledge is correct. He also recognizes classes of people by the odor. For instance, when a plumber comes close or passes through the hall he is able to detect the fact. So with the painter, the carpenter, etc. He recognizes letters received from his friends by the odor, and when several are given him he will pick out the one from Mr. Cureton, husband of his teacher, the one from his papa and mama, his grandmother, Mr. Wade or any person who writes often enough so that he is able to fix the individual odor.

Just this afternoon he was visited by Professor Haines of the Physiology department of the Ohio State University, in company with Superintendent Jones. Mr. Jones cautioned Mrs. Cureton not to tell him who was present or that anyone was and they walked into the room so softly that he could not have felt the footsteps; then Mrs. Cureton said, "Who is here?" Leslie sniffed the air and said "Mr. Jones", who was standing about eighteen inches from him.

The report of Mr. Wade in regard to smoked and un-smoked letters is correct. Leslie has been able to detect them when two came at a time when he would expect only one. This sense of smell is no doubt quickened by the loss of the senses of seeing and hearing, and he depends upon it in quite a large degree.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

**MY REFUGE**

Cross of Christ my Refuge!  
 Cross of Christ my Peace  
 As the nights grow longer  
 And the days decrease,  
 Draw me closer, closer  
 Till temptations cease.

Be my one companion,  
 Be my only guide;  
 Be my strength in weakness  
 When the flesh is tried;  
 Shield me from the tempter,  
 Turn the world aside.

Let Thy tender shadow  
 Fall across my way,  
 Hiding all my footsteps  
 Stumbling or astray;  
 On the path before me  
 Shed a shining ray.

GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY,

LANCASTER, PA., May, 1908.

**Denver, Colorado**

The Denver Association of the Deaf held its quarterly business meeting on the night of the 8th ult. Nothing that had been transacted during this session was worthy of public mention here, except that a new member was added to the association in the person of Mr. Benjamin Cunningham, a former pupil of the Colorado School, and now a resident of Denver. One of the old members deserted the association and joined the small league, but afterwards was so disgusted with the change that he applied to the Association for permission to re-join it, which was granted. The Association had another meeting on the night of the 22nd ult. It was of entirely a social nature. The time of the meeting was mostly engaged in story telling. Warm refreshments brought the meeting to an end at eleven o'clock.

Moving seems to be epidemic among the deaf people of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. S. McGinnity; Mr. and Mrs. Brockman, and James Osborn, have moved to various parts of Denver. Mr. C. W. Collins and her daughter will move on the 4th of this month.

The Executive Board of the State Association of the Deaf met two weeks ago at the Oxford Hotel and, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, decided that the third biennial convention of the Association should take place in Denver next August, and last three days, August 13, 14 and 15th. President Veditz appointed Messrs. Kestner, McGinnity, Lessley, Reid and McGowan as a committee to make arrangements, so as to make the convention a complete success. It is to be hoped that the deaf members and friends of the Association will have a splendid time. Deaf strangers will be welcome.

Mr. Ernest Longhran, an expert tinner, presented the Denver Association with a three-gallon coffee urn recently. The club is grateful to him for the gift.

As the Denver Association will, in a large measure, be hosts during the convention in August, the deaf of the state will feel very much at home under such entertainment. The Colorado Springs deaf population are already laying pipes Denver-ward, and if the gold dust don't fly about in Denver, and other kind of dust, it will not be their fault.

R. E. Maynard, who has been in Colorado almost a year and a half, will probably prolong his stay West in order to witness the National Democratic Convention in July, and the State Association Convention in August, both to be held in Denver.

Mr. Simmons, a former pupil of the Colorado School, a deaf miner of considerable experience, earned from many years of mining in this state, visited the State Capitol on mining business and had a pleasant meeting with F. L. Reid there, last week. His wife and baby accompanied him.

James Tuskey, a very bright pupil of the Colorado School, who graduates next June, has been twice in this city since last month making preparations by

which to get a steady job on leaving school. He is considered a very promising young man.

LAWRENCE.

May 2, 1908.

**Schools for the Deaf in France**

France has an aggregate population of 30,000 deaf-mutes. At the time when the government closed parochial and special schools for the deaf, there were about 65 schools, including three state schools, with 4,000 children in attendance. About 3,000 more children of school age did not go. About 100 years ago (in 1703) the National Convention ordered the creation of six provincial schools for the instruction of the deaf. This rule has been only partially carried out since then. Just now the government has taken up the matter on a broader scale by carrying out the project of making twelve provincial or state schools in even distribution in order to enforce compulsory education under up-to-date methods.

**Duncan Bloom**

Mr. Duncan F. Bloom, of Thamesville, passed away on the 2d of May, aged 35 years. The deceased was born in Wardville, Ontario, in 1873. He attended the Belleville School for eight years and while there learned the shoemaking trade. After graduating he opened a shoe shop in Thamesville and was well patronized by his fellow townsmen, with whom he was very popular. He is survived by a wife and daughter, Edna.

The funeral took place on the 4th of May, and his remains were interred in the May Lewis Cemetery.

Mr. Bloom, some time ago, won the silver cup of the Lawn Bowling League in Kent County.

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